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NAZARKIN INTERVIEWED ON GENEVA TALKS OUTCOME

LD301458 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 30 Apr 87

[Text] The spring session of the disarmament conference finished work in Geneva today. Our correspondent, Vladimir Dmitriyev, reports from the Swiss capital:

[Dmitriyev] The Soviet Union and other socialist countries came forward during the session with important initiatives, amongst them the proposal put forward at the bilateral Soviet-U.S. talks. These initiatives also have a direct relation to the conference, namely, to single out the problem of medium-range missiles in Europe from the package of matters relating to disarmament and conclude a separate treaty on them. What are the main results of the current session? Here is Yuriy Konstantinovich Nazarkin, head of the Soviet delegation:

[Begin Nazarkin recording] The attention of participants at the session was naturally drawn first and foremost to such issues as banning nuclear tests, nuclear disarmament, and averting an arms race in outer space. On all these issues, our delegation, together with the delegations from fraternal socialist states and with the support of the nonaligned countries, moved toward beginning talks aimed at concluding international accords on these problems. Unfortunately, we have not managed to do this, primarily because of U.S. resistance.

Talks were conducted on another problem, that of banning chemical weapons. The recent statement by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev in Prague, where he announced that the Soviet Union had ceased production of chemical weapons, had begun construction on a building for destroying chemical weapons, and did not have reserves beyond its national borders, had a great stimulating effect on the course of the talks. We intend to continue striving for a rapid conclusion of this convention, proceeding from the fact that it can and should be concluded this year. [end recording]

U.S., FRG TRYING 'TO COMPLICATE' MISSILE TALKS

LD301501 Moscow TASS in English 1440 GMT 30 Apr 87

[Text] Moscow April 30 TASS -- TASS military news analyst Vladimir Bogachev writes:

Washington and Bonn are making fresh attempts to complicate agreement on medium-range missiles at Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva, by muddling up the issue of Pershing-1A missiles' place in the NATO military structure and the question of whom nuclear warheads for these delivery systems belong to.

The Federal Republic of Germany has in its arsenal 72 Pershing-1A shorter-range missiles of U.S. make. These missiles are of a dual purpose, which means they can be armed with either nuclear of conventional warheads.

Nuclear warheads for these systems are deployed on West German territory but are under the control of the U.S. military command. It goes without saying that the question of whether it is nuclear or conventional warheads that will be used on these missiles will be decided primarily by the United States.

This is why the Soviet draft treaty on medium-range missiles in Europe, which has been tabled in Geneva, provides, among other things, for eliminating also the American warheads for West German Pershing-1A's.

This part of the Soviet draft, however, drew a sharply negative rection from Washington and Bonn.

Volker Ruehe, deputy chairman of the CDU/CSU [Christian Democratic Union/Christian Social Union] faction in the Bundestag, said in an interview with the Cologne-based newspaper EXPRESS that the Soviet proposals in Geneva "are patently unacceptable to the West" because, he contended, they covered the Pershing-1A's which were in service with the Bundeswehr.

A similar comment was made in Washington where White House Deputy Press Secretary Daniel Howard said the Geneva talks could not discuss the arms of a third side.

The Soviet draft, however, speaks not of the West German delivery systems but of the U.S. nuclear warheads for them.

So the following question is in order: Are they in Washington and Bonn acting out a comedy of "not understanding" the substance of the Soviet proposals or has the West German Bundeswehr already become the owner of nuclear warheads contrary to international agreements signed by the United States?

It is possible that West Germany has not given up hopes to be a nuclear power and sees control over U.S. nuclear warheads for its Pershings as the short cut to realizing these hopes.

It is not ruled out also that Washington and Bonn simply want to erect further impediments to a medium-range missile agreement.

The future will show which of the versions is the real reason why the American side objects to the Soviet proposals at the talks.

The West German press, in the meantime, reported the arrival in West Germany of a batch of U.S. neutron warheads for Howitzers which are in service with both the American and the West German Armed Forces in Western Europe.

BOGACHEV ON 'CONTRADICTORY CRITICISM' FROM WEST

LD291910 Moscow TASS in English 1904 GMT 29 Apr 87

[Text] Moscow April 29 TASS -- Military news analyst Vladimir Bogachev writes:

Some politicians in Western Europe and in the Far East have been caught off stride by the possibility of using new approaches to problems of war and peace, by the Soviet Union's proposal to shelve obsolete dogmas of safeguarding national security based on realities of the pre-nuclear age.

This, I believe, explains in part the extremely contradictory criticism of Soviet initiatives now sounding from Paris, London and Tokyo.

Representatives of the French Government, for instance, criticise the Soviet proposals for envisaging in the long run the total elimination of medium-range, short-range and battlefield missiles in Europe and "Go much farther than the United States is prepared to go." Official Paris directly says that France wants "To prevent the emergence of a non-nuclear Europe".

On the other hand, Tokyo is not pleased that at the Soviet-American summit in Reykjavik it was decided to retain 100 nuclear warheads on American medium-range missiles in the United States and 100 nuclear warheads on similar Soviet missiles in Asia. The Tokyo newspaper ASAHI writes that the Japanese "experience only a 'medium' joy about this perspective" [as received] because Soviet medium-range missiles with a hundred warheads remain in Asia.

The positions of Paris and Tokyo on nuclear missiles appear at first glance to be diametrical. But in both instances criticism of Soviet proposals is based not on criteria of ensuring equal international security on a global scale but on transient considerations of achieving superiority for military blocs headed by the United States.

Meanwhile contrary to assurances of the newspaper ASAHI American nuclear forces in the Far East are not limited to F-16 planes and in the event of an agreement the nuclear-missile forces of the United States in the Pacific area will not be limited to a hundred nuclear warheads mounted on medium-range missiles.

It was said in a report of the United States secretary of defense already in 1980 that the United States had deployed thousands of nuclear weapons outside of Western Europe, mostly in the Far East and in the Pacific Ocean area. Their number has grown substantially since then. American aircraft carriers with nuclear arms on board and other ships equipped with Tomahawk missiles constantly sail in direct proximity of Soviet shores. Sometimes the aircraft carriers approach Soviet ports with provocative purposes. The United States has nuclear arms on the territory of South Korea. In the near future it is planned to add Lance nuclear missiles to them. American ships with nuclear weapons on board regularly call at the Japanese port of Yokosuka which is a major base of the American 7th Fleet.

The Japanese press continues to write about the existence of a secret agreement between Tokyo and Washington on the unimpeded introduction and deployment on Japanese territory of American nuclear arms in a "contingency" although this contradicts Japan's proclaimed three non-nuclear principles.

The Soviet side has in the Far East the minimum number of nuclear weapons necessary to ensure its security. Soviet leaders have repeatedly stresssed that if the United States refrains from building up its Armed Forces in Asia the Soviet Union will act likewise. If the situation changes for the better, the Soviet Union will respond in kind.

The Soviet programme of freeing mankind from nuclear weapons by the end of the 20th century provides for the elimination of weapons of mass destruction in Asia as well. The fulfillment of this programme would be greatly accelerated if the United States displayed readiness to conduct talks in a spirit of good will on the military bases which surround the Soviet Union for already forty years and on limiting navies, including in the Pacific area. But the United States flatly refuses to conduct talks in areas where it has an obvious superiority.

It should be remembered that the U.S. forward-based weapon systems in the Far East are capable of reaching targets on Soviet territory. The Soviet Union does not have any weapon systems, except strategic ones, capable of reaching the territory of the United States. In conditions of a reduction of the strategic forces of both sides the importance of forward-based weapon systems sharply increases. When solving this question the Soviet Union will never renounce the principle of the equality and equal security of sides.

The question arises: Why can talks be conducted, say, on land forces but cannot be conducted on aircraft carriers with nuclear weapons on board?

PAPER REFUTES WARSAW PACT CONVENTIONAL SUPERIORITY

PM301037 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 26 Apr 87 First Edition p 3

[Article by Major General F. Gontar, reserve, under the rubric "Facts Versus Lies": "Once Again About 'Imbalance...'"]

[Text] It has become a bad tradition that whenever the Soviet Union puts forward new initiatives to strengthen international security, all kind of steps are taken in the West to thwart the achievement of accords. This also seems to be the case with the Soviet proposal to conclude a separate agreement on medium-range missiles in Europe and, what is more, to conclude it without delay. Those opposed to ridding Europe of nuclear weapons are spreading anti-Soviet fabrications and putting forward "arguments" that are clearly false.

In this context the ballyhoo raised once again in the West around the alleged "imbalance" in the sphere of conventional arms is attracting attention. British Foreign Secretary G. Howe, for instance, is claiming that "the Soviet Union has two to three times more tanks, tactical aviation, and artillery than NATO." And if the "zero" option in respect to Soviet and U.S. medium-range missiles in Europe is implemented, he argues, "the problem of the disruption of the equilibrium in the sphere of conventional arms" will become "even more acute."

Incidentally, I must mention that G. Howe and other NATO country representatives are behaving as if they knew nothing about the proposal, put forward at the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee conference in Budapest in June 1986, to open talks without delay on mutual deep reductions of armed forces and conventional arms in the whole of Europe from the Atlantic to the Urals. As a result of the implementation of this proposal the Warsaw Pact and NATO ground forces and tactical strike aviation would be cut by more than half a million men on each side in the early nineties. In order to prove what cannot be proved, NATO strategists are citing certain disproportions in the structure of the armed forces and individual types of conventional arms that exist on both sides. At the same time, military sector manpower resources and production capacities are deliberately not taken into account, and the French and Spanish Armed Forces are excluded, as are forces under national commands, reserve forces, and arms and military hardware reserves stored at depots.

In reality the actual situation is as follows: NATO and Warsaw Pact countries have approximately the same number of men under arms (NATO has 5.6 million men and the Warsaw Pact has 4.9 million men). This has been confirmed by P. Nitze, special adviser to the U.S. President and secretary of state on matters of arms control. Speaking in Congress he declared: "The number of servicemen in NATO countries and the Warsaw Pact is approximately the same." NATO countries (including France and Spain) have 94 combat-ready divisions and the Warsaw Pact has 78 combat-ready divisions. At the same time the numerical strength of combat-ready divisions in NATO countries varies between 16,000 and 23,000, while Warsaw Pact divisions comprise a maximum of between, NATO has a certain advantage. The North Atlantic bloc also has unquestionable superiority in terms of reserve components, since its total population considerably exceeds that of the Warsaw Pact states (620 million against 375 million). Neither is the NATO bloc lagging in specific types of arms.

Let us take tanks, for instance. The Warsaw Pact states have a few more, but NATO also has a considerable number. In counting their tanks, the NATO leaders only take into account tanks under the NATO Allied Command, Europe, (allegedly only 12,000-13,000) and conveniently "forget" the existence of around 6,000 tanks belonging to forces under national commands. [paragraph continues]

In addition some 4,500 U.S. tanks and almost 6,000 West German tanks stationed at depots in West European countries are not included in the count. Thus the total of tanks at NATO's disposal in Europe comprises some 30,000 units. As for antitank weapons including "third generation" antitank weapons with automated homing systems, NATO has a several-fold advantage over the Warsaw Pact countries.

Approximate parity exists between NATO and the Warsaw Pact in the number of field artillery pieces. However, NATO has considerably more nuclear artillery pieces, for which the United States has stockpiled around 3,000 203.2 mm and 155 mm nuclear artillery shells in Europe, including rocket-assisted shells with a range of up to 30 km.

In the number of tactical aviation combat aircraft NATO has an advantage in fighter-bombers and ground-attack aircraft but has fewer interceptor-fighters.

NATO also has an advantage in the overall number of warships (2,175 against the Warsaw Pact's 1,872). And as for the number of naval combat aircraft and helicopters, NATO has an almost threefold advantage (3,173 against the Warsaw Pact's 1,126).

Thus the claims that, If Europe gave up its nuclear weapons, the West might fall victim to the Warsaw Pact's superiority in conventional arms are totally groundless. Essentially even U.S. Secretary of State G. Shultz was forced to admit this. Shortly after the Reykjavik meeting he declared: "...When people claim that in a nuclear-free world we would be outnumbered in general-purpose forces, I simply do not believe it."

Why, you may ask, are fabrications about a "Soviet superiority" in conventional arms being spread within NATO and yet, 10 months after the Budapest initiative, a sensible answer has still not been received? The answer is obvious. NATO leaders do not like the military equilibrium between the Warsaw Pact and NATO. In order to disrupt this equilibrium they are escalating not just the nuclear but also the conventional arms race. They are aiming at the qualitative renewal of conventional arms, at the large-scale equipment of the armed forces with new, high-precision, and long-range weapon types and system, including weapons that resemble tactical nuclear weapons in terms of their destructive capacity. The United States and other NATO countries act as the instigators of the race in "conventional" arms based on new physical principles, and specifically laser weapons for close-range ground-based and air-based combat, accelerator (particle beam) weapons for troop and ship air defense, VHF radio weapons, and others. This unprecedented buildup of military potential is pursued by no means for defensive purposes.

So behind the NATO circles' talk about "imbalance" in conventional arms and armed forces there is a very dangerous plan -- namely preventing the elimination of nuclear weapons from Europe and thwarting a relaxation of tension in this region and beyond.

CHERVOV SAYS DETERRENCE POLICY 'UTTERLY SELFISH'

PM301405 London MORNING STAR in English 30 Apr 87 p 4

[Soviet Army Colonel General N. Chervov "Spotlight" article: "Unique Chance for Nuclear Disarmament"]

[Text] We have a unique chance to resolve the nuclear arms problem.

This chance has emerged thanks to the new Soviet proposals, inspired by the opportunity born in Reykjavik, to agree on a cardinal reduction of nuclear armaments.

The Soviet Union is prepared to go as far as 50 per cent cuts in strategic offensive weapons within five years and the complete elimination of such weapons within 10 years on condition of their non-deployment in outerspace and strict observance of the Anti-Ballistic Missile treaty.

We have for the moment set aside the question of U.S. forward-based nuclear weapons reaching the territory of the Soviet Union; accepted a 50 per cent reduction of heavy inter-continental ballistic missiles; agreed to count bombs and missiles carried by heavy bombers as a single charge and we are ready to single out longer -- range sea -- launched cruises from the general number of strategic weapons-based charges.

The United States is unprepared to solve the problem of strategic offensive arms, however, and is seeking a return to the pre-Reykjavik position.

The United States is not taking into account the main circumstances that hampers an agreement, namely, the relationship between strategic offensive and defense weapons. In the 1970s however, the United States did not deny such interdependence and signed agreements emphasising that linkage.

Today the Reagan administration says it is for reducing strategic offensive arms by 50 per cent without touching defences. Moreover, it talks about a possible deployment of the nationwide ABM system, with space-based elements. But how can we cut our strategic offensive weapons while the other side is simultaneously developing a nationwide ABM system?

If the United States deploys an ABM system in outer space, there will be no agreement on strategic weapons.

We have similar stands, but we differ on SDI. If we could come to terms on keeping outer-space free from attack systems, we could probably agree on other questions.

Medium-range missiles (MRMs) have become problem number one. But the Soviet proposals mean that nothing should impede dismantling these missiles in Europe and cutting down the number of MRMs in the Asian part of the Soviet Union to 100 warheads provided the United States does the same on its national territory.

The Soviet Union is conscious of the major significance of the problem for Europe. We have agreed not to count the British and French nuclear arsenals, to effect a drastic reduction of medium-range missiles in Asia and to postpone a decision on air-based medium-range missiles. But the United States and NATO have not responded to our compromises and are even backing away from their own "zero option."

Intent on overcoming the NATO-created deadlock and facilitating a medium-range missile solution, the Soviet Union has suggested a unique settlement on shorter-range and other tactical missiles.

First, when an agreement on medium-range missiles is signed, we shall withdraw from the German Democratic Republic and Czechoslovakia longer-range tactical missiles deployed there to counter U.S. Pershing II and cruise missiles in Western Europe.

Second, Mikhail Gorbachev has proposed discussing prospective cuts in and the subsequent elimination of European-based missiles with a range of 500 to 1,000 kilometres.

Moreover, in his talks with U.S. Secretary of State Shultz, Gorbachev said that the Soviet Union is ready to commit itself in an MRM accord to fully dismantling its shorter-range missiles in Europe within a relatively short period of approximately a year.

But while the Soviet Union is working for the elimination of shorter-range missiles in Europe and is ready to do this unilaterally, the United States is out to build them up.

In short, an agreement on medium-range missiles now depends on the United States. It is increasingly difficult for the Reagan administration to find fault with it. The United States and NATO should finally show to the world whether they want disarmament or not.

The concept of nuclear deterrence is utterly selfish. Even if we presume that it builds up the security of a nuclear state, what about other countries? They are compelled to seek security under the wing of nuclear states or to look for other ways.

This will inevitably lead to the proliferation of nuclear weapons around the world and the undermining of international security.

The Western supporters of nuclear deterrence are simply deceiving the world. Peace in Europe has existed for more than 40 years not due to the nuclear arsenals of the United States but thanks to the efforts of the socialist countries in preventing imperial states from unleashing new wars in Europe.

Putting forward new compromise proposals on medium- and shorter-range missiles, the Soviet Union is guided by the sole aim of preventing nuclear confrontation in Europe, removing the war threat and saving humanity from death in a nuclear holocaust.

OBUKHOV VISITS BELGIUM TO EXPLAIN PROPOSAL

AU301952 Paris AFP in English 1948 GMT 30 Apr 87

[Text] Brussels, April 30 (AFP) -- A Soviet envoy met here Thursday witrh Foreign Minister Leo Tindemans to explain Moscow's offer to remove all medium-range missiles from Europe and to establish parity between superpower missiles deployment elsewhere, diplomatic sources said.

Alexey Obukhov, deputy negotiator at U.S.-Soviet disarmament talks in Geneva, told reporters his visit was part of a European tour to outline Moscow's proposals. He highlighted the "sincerity" of the Soviet offer and said his country wanted to make headway in U.S.-Soviet disarmament talks at Geneva. "A new atmosphere, political and emotional, will appear," he added. Mr. Obukhov said "Trust will appear that could have an impetus on negotiations on conventional armament."

"We understand the Western counties have to discuss and weigh their response to (our) proposals," he said.

The Soviet Union said Tuesday it had offered to remove all intermediate-range missiles from Europe and called for an equal deployment of Soviet and U.S. missiles elsewhere. Mr. Obukhov had said in Geneva that the proposals were based on the agreement outlined at the Reykjavik summit last November between U.S. President Ronald Reagan and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev.

Meanwhile at the United Nations in Geneva, the United States criticised the chairman of the U.N. disarmament committee, Milos Vejvoda of Czechoslovakia, for being biased toward the Soviet Union in reporting the work of his committee.

GERASIMOV OUTLINES NATO OPTIONS AFTER PROPOSAL

PM300903 Moscow MOSCOW NEWS in English No 17, 26 Apr 87 p 3

[Gennadiy Gerasimov article: "Dr. Strangelove's Shadow Over Western Europe"]

[Text] Everything has been thrown into confusion in NATO's house. The Soviet Union has proposed a triple zero option. What should be the reply to it? The world is waiting.

The Soviet Union has proposed:

1. The elimination of all medium-range missiles in Europe. Wasn't this the proclaimed goal of the West?

2. The elimination of all operational-tactical missiles in Europe. Wasn't it Soviet superiority in this field that the West lamented?

3. The elimination of battlefield tactical missiles.

On the third point, expressive of Soviet anti-nuclear consistency, the West is admittedly unprepared for a businesslike discussion. U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz has said that the elimination of battlefield tactical nuclear weapons "is not on the table and is not part of this negotiation."

Let is be so. But the first two proposals remain, taking the West's concern into account if this concern is not a feigned one.

It would seem that a holiday has at last come to NATO's "street." If so desired, the development of the Soviet position could be ascribed after all to the West's firmness or to the power politics pursued by it.

But no jubilation is visible. One rather witnesses despondency prevailing in some bystreets adjoining the main thoroughfare.

As a correspondent of the American NBC TV company gave everyone to understand in a report from Santa Barbara, where President Reagan is having a rest, in NATO's restraint there is a hint of offence. Due to the fact that Mr Gorbachev has again compelled the Americans to go on the defensive.

There is a strange logic, seen from the outside. It seems that they are getting more than they asked for, but they feel offended.

The Western side has three options of a reply to the Soviet steps:

1. Not to accept anything. The inconvenience of this option is its high cost from the political standpoint. After all, the West's "no" would be tantamount to admitting the original insincerity of NATO's "dual-track decision" as well as of linking the elimination of medium-range missiles to the destiny of operational-tactical missiles.

Let us see whether the West will risk, as an English saying has it in such cases, eating it own hat.

2. To accept. This would be a bold step. THE NEW YORK TIMES on April 16 recommended that the United States should not miss the offered chance and influence the other bloc members accordingly. At a briefing for the NATO foreign ministers in Brussels on his way from Moscow to Santa Barbara the U.S. secretary of state, George Shultz, abstained from voicing his own attitude, shifting the burden of decision-making onto the allies. No recommendations!

3. To cause confusion. The absence of recommendations is already a recommendation. According to the canons of NATO's flexible response strategy, the leader's hint at the need to show independence and prudence has always been interpreted by the allies in an unambiguous way. It is taken as the need to apply themselves to identifying underwater rocks and to the danger of links falling out of the chain of nuclear deterrence.

The basis of the objections was the hardened conviction in Moscow's "crafty schemes." Moscow wants to "denuclearize Europe" in order to give vent at once to "its superiority" over the West in conventional arms.

This is not true. Moscow wants a demilitarized Europe where "denuclearization" is only a stage, although an important one. Moscow proposes beginning large-scale talks on a radical reduction of non-nuclear armed forces and armaments in Europe.

Political physicians have registered in this case that the West has the Dr. Strangelove syndrome (from the well-known film by director Stanley Kubrick) who "stopped worrying and began to love the bomb."

'BROAD' INTERPRETATION OF ABM TREATY DEBATED

LD010818 Moscow TASS in English 0756 GMT 1 May 87

[Text] Washington May 1 TASS -- The United States is constructing a pretext for unilaterally revising the Soviet-U.S. ABM Treaty of 1972.

The State Department yesterday announced that it had completed a report on the document's negotiating history and ratification record and sent it out "for comments" by other agencies.

Reagan administration officials told THE WASHINGTON POST the report "concludes" that the "broad," or permissive, interpretation of the ABM Treaty, which is needed by Washington to prove the legality of its "Star Wars" project and space weapon tests, was justified.

The untenability of the administration's position on the issue, however, was recently demonstrated by Senate Armed Services Committee Chairman Sam Nunn who recently provided congress with incontrovertible evidence that the treaty's spirit and letter are only met by its traditional interpretation.

Opposition 'Muzzled'

LD301105 Moscow TASS in English 0919 GMT 30 Apr 87

[Text] Washington April 30 TASS -- The U.S. Administration has muzzled key witnesses who were to give evidence in Congress on the plans of the White House to unilaterally change the interpretation of the ABM Treaty. This has been stated Wednesday by Senator Claiborne Pell, Democrat from Rhode Island, at joint hearings of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations and the Senate Committee on the Judiciary.

Thomas Graham, general counsel of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, and Jack McNeil, assistant general counsel in the Defense Department, were summoned to give evidence. However, they did not turn up. Senator Pell said that the administration had obviously made a last-moment decision on a high level to prevent both witnesses from giving evidence.

EUROPEAN NUCLEAR-FREE ZONE PROPOSALS REVIEWED

LD301409 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0922 GMT 30 Apr 87

[Text] Moscow, 30 April (TASS) -- The issue of setting up zones free of nuclear weapons in various areas around the globe is given an important role in the complex of measures directed at completely eliminating nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction by the end of the current century, the weekly MEZHDUNARODNAYA ZHIZN writes.

The creation of such a zone in central Europe, the site of confrontation between the powerful military groupings of the two largest military and political unions -- the Warsaw Pact and NATO -- would be of special importance.

In October, 1986, representatives of the SED [Socialist Unity Party] and SPD [Social Democratic Party] put forth an important political initiative to create a nonnuclear corridor in central Europe. The coordinated proposal involves parts of FRG, GDR, and CSSR territory -- approximately 150 km on the territory of each of these states -- on both sides of the line dividing NATO and Warsaw Pact states from where all types of nuclear weapons will be removed.

The new Soviet proposal on an immediate and separate solution of the issue of U.S. and Soviet INF missiles in Europe has given powerful impetus to putting the joint SED-SPD initiative on setting up a nuclear-free corridor in central Europe on a practical plane. This is, if the accord eliminating Soviet and U.S. INF in Europe is signed, the USSR -- as stated by Mikhail Gorbachev on 28 Februrary this year -- will withdraw the increased range operational and tactical missiles not only from the proposed nonnuclear corridor, but also from a wider belt in Central Europe incorporating all the territories of the GDR and CSSR. There will then be no such missiles on FRG territory either.

Another major initiative aimed at ensuring European security involves creating in central Europe a zone free of chemical weapons. It was proposed by the GDR and the USSR in September, 1985 to begin talks between these two countries and the FRG to create such a zone, which would primarily include their territory. Implementation of that proposal, the weekly notes, would assist in reducing the risk of a chemical war in the densely populated area of Europe and would give an impluse to turn the whole European Continent into a zone free of chemical weapons.

All the disarmament measures should lead to a single purpose, complementing and supporting each other: achieving a world without wars and weapons, the weekly concludes.

BERLIN PACT CONFERENCE TO BE 'MAJOR EVENT'

LD301920 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 30 Apr 87

[Text] In accordance with the agreement reached, the next conference of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee will take place in Berlin at the end of May. Over to Nikolay Shishlin, foreign affairs journalist:

[Shishlin] The forthcoming conference of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee will undoubtedly be a major event. Europe and the world are awaiting it. This is connected to the fact that we are experiencing an extremely critical moment in international developments. As you know, as a result of the broad Soviet initiatives, in particular, the Soviet proposals for resolving problems related to the elimination of missile weapons in Europe, the prospect of attaining broad agreement both on medium-range missiles and operational and tactical missiles has opened up, and the Soviet Union is prepared to go even further, toward the elimination of battlefield missiles and tactical missiles.

The prospect for a really major breakthrough is opening, in absolutely tangible action, aimed not at arms restrictions, but at cutting them back [svertyvaniye], and reducing them [sokrashcheniye]. It is to be expected that the forthcoming Political Consultative Committee conference will focus its attention on these extremely major actions that are now, in essence in operation, and are now being discussed at the Geneva negotiations, in which our representatives and U.S. representatives are participating.

It may be predicted that, of course, the Soviet stance will receive new confirmation in the stance of our socialist friends. Here no particular perspicacity is required to assert this, since the position of the Polish, Bulgarian, German, Czechoslovak, Hungarian, and Romanian comrades has already been declared.

I believe that the matter will not end here, however, since at this time three points are important. The first is that the situation should be soberly understood, and the prospects of international developments correctly determined. The second is that a truly in-depth study of the ideas that have already been announced by the Warsaw Pact member states is essential. The third point is that action will be an issue. Because while analysis and big ideas are essential, practical actions are just as essential.

For this reason it may be expected that the Political Consultative Committee conference will give the starting signal for a new round of major political work by the European socialist states, work aimed at achieving a noble end, a radical improvement in the situation in Europe, which will, of course, in its turn, have a favorable influence on the development of international relations as such.

CEMA PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVES MEET IN MOSCOW

PM281643 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Apr 87 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "In the Interests of Cooperation"]

[Text] A meeting of the CEMA countries' permanent representatives was held in Moscow 27 April.

Taking part in the meeting were the following deputy heads of government: K. Zarev from Bulgaria, J. Marjai from Hungary, Dong Si Nguyen from the SRV, G. Kleiber from the GDR, C.R. Rodriguez from Cuba, M. Peljee from Mongolia, W. Gwiazda from Poland, D. Ancuta from Romania, A. Antonov from the USSR, and R. Rohlicek from the CSSR, along with CEMA secretary V.V. Sychev.

Questions of the development and improvement of cooperation among the socialist countries and CEMA activities were discussed in an atmosphere of frankness [oktrovennost] and comradely mutual understanding.

TOLSTYKH, CEMA OFFICIALS DISCUSS SCI-TECH TIES

PM301705 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 Apr 87 Morning Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Cooperation is Expanding"]

[Text] The 36th session of the CEMA Committee on Scientific and Technical Cooperation has taken place in Moscow. During the committee's work B.L. Tolstykh, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology, received S. Markov, first deputy chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Committee for Research and Technology; H. Weiz, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, and minister for science and technology; R.E. Simeon, chairman of the Cuban Academy of Sciences; Z. Szalajda, deputy chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers, and chairman of the Committee for Science and Technological Progress under the Polish Council of Ministers; I. Ursu, first deputy chairman of the Romanian National Council for Science and Technology; and B. Matic, member of the SFRY Federal Executive Council, and chairman of the Federal Committee for Scientific and Technological Development; and talked with them on questions of further deepening and expanding cooperation among the socialist countries in the area of science and technology.

BRIEFS

BERLIN-MOSCOW-BEIJING ROUTE -- Moscow April 29 TASS -- A new airline will become the shortest route connecting the capitals of the GDR, the USSR and the People's Republic of China. By mutual agreement it will start functioning in the coming days. The friendship route will be opened on April 30 by GDR pilots. The IL-62 passenger plane of Interflug will get from Berlin to Moscow in two hours and a half and from the Soviet capital to Beijing in 7 hours 50 minutes. On May 1 the IL-62 plane of Aeroflot will take off in the Sheremeteyevo airport and head for Beijing, and on May 4 a plane of the Chinese air company will make its first flight to Berlin. In the opinion of the three sides, the opening of the new route reflected the growing demand in air transportation and the development of trade and economic relations between those countries. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 1452 GMT 29 Apr 87 LD]

TASS REPORTS INTERPARLIAMENTARY UNION 2D SESSION

LD301512 Moscow TASS in English 1459 GMT 30 Apr 87

[Text] Managua April 30 TASS -- TASS correspondent Aleksandr Trushin reports:

The parliamentarians' contribution to achieving peace in Central America became a key topic of debates at the 77th conference of the Interparliamentary Union in session here. Most of the speakers put the blame for an explosive situation in that region on the United States.

Representatives of Canada, Syria, Vietnam and a number of other countries supported unreservedly the Contadora Group's peace-making efforts aimed at a political settlement of the Central American crisis. They denounced the U.S. attempts to resolve regional problems by military means.

Magomet Yusupov, a deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet, told the forum that a political settlement in Central America was possible only on the basis of scrupulous observance of the generally recognized standards of international law and the U.N. Charter and unconditional respect for the sovereign right of each people to choose independently its way of development.

The Soviet Union, he said, shares the conviction by the governments of the Contadora Group and support group countries that it is possible to bring peace to Central America. All people of good will have a stake in this.

A debate on trade and economic issues opened at the conference Wednesday.

Mauricio Diaz, general secretary of the opposition people's Social-Christian Party of Nicaragua, addressing the conference, strongly denounced the trade and economic embargo against Nicaragua announced by Washington in 1985. He said it caused damage to the republic running into over 200 million dollars.

Most of the speakers drew attention to a dramatic situation that has formed in developing countries in view of the vast foreign debt into which the latter slid as a result of the rapacious policy pursued by Western powers, above all the United States.

A delegate of Cuba said that developing states were just incapable of servicing payment dues on their debts. A representative of France noted that the protectionist trade practices by the White House pursued the objective of shifting the burden of the United States' yawning trade deficit onto other countries.

Matti Pedak, member of the Soviet delegation, said that imperialist states' power approach to international economic relations was detrimental to the interests of the developing and socialist states. The USSR and other countries, he said, support the developing states' efforts to shore up their economic independence.

EASTERN BLOC ISSUES JOINT STATEMENT AT UN ECOSOC

LD291647 Moscow TASS in English 0722 GMT 23 Apr 87

[Text] New York April 29 TASS -- The United Nations General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), which is among the principal U.N. Agencies, should become efficient tools for concerted action to solve global social and economic problems, Belorussia, Hungary, the German Democratic Republic, Mongolia, Bulgaria, Poland, the USSR, the Ukraine and Czechoslovakia said in a joint statement at a session of the ECOSOC special commission, which has opened here.

They said the problems that had piled up in world economy and international economic relations were acquiring a global nature more and more often and that this applied to foreign debt, the need to preserve the ecological balance, and the problems of literacy campaigns, education and public health.

Those problems, the statement added, could not be solved either by any one country alone or by a narrow circle of even the richer nations.

They could only be solved by all countries pooling their efforts, it continued, stressing the need also for a comprehensive approach to global economic problems in their interrelationship.

The statement especially emphasized the relevancy of general assembly decisions on establishing a new international economic order to be based on justice and democracy.

IOC HEAD CITED ON DPRK 1988 GAMES PARTICIPATION

PM281055 Moscow SOVETSKIY SPORT in Russian 25 Apr 87 p 4

[TASS correspondent Ye. Korzhev report from Lausanne under the rubric "At the International Olympic Committee Headquarters": "There Will Be a Fourth Meeting"]

[Text] There is to be a fourth meeting in Lausanne on 14-15 July between the leaders of the International Olympic Committee [IOC] and DPRK and South Korean National Olympic Committee delegations on the 1988 Summer Olympics. This was reported at a news conference by IOC President J.A. Samaranch after a conversation with leaders of the South Korean National Olympic Committee who have arrived in Lausanne. The IOC president and a DPRK National Olympic Committee delegation met in Lausanne in February. The DPRK National Olympic Committee believes Pyongyang should be given the right to host competitions in more than four sporting events -- which is what the IOC is suggesting.

Answering journalists' questions, the IOC president voiced the hope that DPRK athletes will take part in the forthcoming summer games. He hopes an agreement will be reached at the fourth meeting, but he noted additional talks may be required. A principled agreement will have to be worked out no later than 17 September, when the IOC will send invitations to all national Olympic committees to participate in the 1988 Summer Olympics.

TASS NOTES START OF TWO NATO EXERCISES

'Bold Game' Starts 29 Apr

LD291008 Moscow TASS in English 0954 GMT 29 Apr 87

[Text] Oslo April 29 TASS -- Today a major NATO naval exercise called "Bold Game" started in the Skagerrak Strait adjacent to southern Norway. It involves over 30 warships and auxiliary vessels from Norway, Denmark, Britain and the FRG with the support of a great number of planes and helicopters. A statement by a representative of the Norwegian Military Command says that the first stage of the games conducted off the Norwegian shore would last to May 7. Then they will be shifted to the Baltic to the shores of Denmark and the FRG and will end on May 19.

'Dragon Hammer-87' Opens 3 May

LD301737 Moscow TASS in English 1611 GMT 30 Apr 87

[Text] Moscow April 30 TASS -- TASS political commentator Yevgeniy Babenko writes:

The swimming season will begin soon in the European Mediterranean countries. But hardly anyone will be pleased with the forecast of political "weather" drawn up for the period from May 3 to 15 for the entire Mediterranean area. This year's biggest naval and air exercises of the NATO bloc will be held there under the code-name Dragon Hammer-87. Combat ships and planes of the United States, Britain, Italy, Turkey and Holland will take part in them.

When announcing the exercises the NATO High Command in Europe stated that the purpose of Dragon Hammer-87 is to raise the combat readiness of the bloc's armed forces and to increase the NATO military potential in the south of the continent. The exercises in May will be followed by exercises in June, this time of the Atlantic pact's mobile forces in Turkey's eastern provinces.

One can approach such announcements differently. On the one hand, what else is there for military people to do but to engage in firing drills and troop landings? But this is an obsolete primitive approach that ignores the imperatives of our time, the modern climate.

One should not forget that the term "to increase the military potential" implies an actual buildup of NATO military preparations in the Mediterranean which, alas, abounds as it is not only in seats of tension but also in direct military conflicts.

It is clear that any war "games" in the region lead only to an aggravation of the situation. The peoples inhabiting it have fresh memories of missiles and shells "lost" during NATO exercises and of fighter planes that fell virtually on the heads of the civilian population. Not a single military "game" of the bloc has yet passed without such NATO "gifts".

And yet another matter. Europeans know well that the NATO upper crust is deaf to the set of new Soviet peace initiatives to lessen the level of military confrontation in our common home. This deafness in combination with sabre-rattling at sea and also over the vast territory of Italy and Turkey is all the more fraught with unforeseen consequences.

What is this if not an encroachment on the genuine interests of all the European peoples yearning for peace and prosperity?

TASS REPORTS GERASIMOV 30 APR PRESS BRIEFING

Denies Philippine Insurgent Aid

LD301335 Moscow TASS in English 1329 GMT 30 Apr 87

[Text] Moscow April 30 TASS -- Allegations of the U.S. press that socialist countries secretly use terror and narcotics against the West are absurd. Chief of the information directorate of the USSR Foreign Ministry Gennadiy Gerasimov said this at a briefing for Soviet and foreign journalists here today.

He said that the USSR, jointly with other socialist countries, cooperates actively in the struggle against international terrorism and the contraband of narcotics. The Soviet side more than once thwarted the attempts to carry via the USSR territory large consignments of narcotics to Western countries.

The Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman emphasized that the aim of these absurd accusations is to preserve by any means the USSR's image as that of an enemy.

That stereotype of the "enemy's image" is artificially implanted by most unlikely assertions. Thus U.S. Vice Admiral Lyons accused the USSR of backing Filipino insurgents. This assertion is false through and through, the Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman said. Its aim is obviously to set the Soviet and Filipino peoples at loggerheads, to sow the seeds of distrust and suspiciousness between them.

No less absurd are assertions that "Soviet agents" take miniature atomic bombs into the USA. In this case, too, the "enemy image" is implanted in the minds of American citizens, Gennadiy Gerasimov said.

Comments on Karl Linnas' Future

LD301355 Moscow TASS in English 1350 GMT 30 Apr 87

[Text] Moscow April 30 TASS -- At a briefing held here today Gennadiy Gerasimov, a representative of the Foreign Ministry of the USSR, was asked about possible future of Nazi criminal Karl Linnas, deported to the USSR from the USA.

The representative of the USSR Foreign Ministry cited in this connection the example of other Nazi criminal, Fyodor Fedorenko, who was deported from the United States to the USSR in 1986. In July last year, he said, the court of Simferopol (Ukraine) sentenced Fyodor Fedorenko to be shot for his participation in the killing of 800,000 inmates. He submitted an application for mercy to the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Ukrainian Republic which was declined.

Fyodor Fedorenko then forwarded a mercy petition to the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet which is now being considered, Gennadiy Gerasimov said.

U.S. HOUSE PASSES 'PROTECTIONIST' TRADE BILL

LD010826 Moscow TASS in English 0627 GMT 1 May 87

[Text] Washington May 1 TASS -- The U.S. House of Representatives Thursday passed what is an essentially protectionist trade bill by 290 votes to 137.

One of its toughest provisions is an amendment sponsored by democratic congressman Richard Gephardt of Missouri, which calls for sanctions against Japan and other countries if they fail to cut their surpluses in trade with the United States by an annual ten percent.

The bill was passed at a time when Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone had arrived in Washington on an official visit to try to blunt the sharp edge of trade contradictions between the United States and his country.

The house vote demonstrates that on the Capitol Hill they are going to make greater emphasis on the use of force in international trade.

U.S. CONSIDERS PROVIDING RADAR PLANES TO PAKISTAN

LD301832 Moscow TASS in English 1644 GMT 30 Apr 87

[Text] Washington April 30 TASS -- The Washington administration is considering the question of providing Pakistan with radar planes for the gathering of information on the border areas of Afghanistan.

This was unambigously stated at a briefing for foreign journalists on Wednesday by Dan Howard, deputy press secretary of the White House.

According to press reports, a request for U.S. radar planes was contained in a secret letter sent by Prime Minister Mohammad Khan Junejo to President Reagan.

Mr. Howard said the administration understood the Pakistani Government's need for cross-border surveillance.

The White House spokesman maintained that no final decision on the question was taken by emphasized that it was being studied very seriously.

SURVEY ON U.S., USSR FOREIGN POLICIES CITED

LD301126 Moscow TASS in English 0923 GMT 30 Apr 87

[Text] London April 30 TASS -- By TASS correspondent Nikolay Pakhomov:

The Annual Strategic Survey 1986-1987 issued today by the London-based International Institute for Strategic Studies describes the Soviet Union's foreign policy as being notable for dynamism and initiatives in approaching the most acute problems of the present, while the international policy of the United States in the international arena has been marked by fiascos as a result of the current Washington administration's crude blunders, its inability to get an insight into the processes under way in the world.

This is most clearly seen in such a crucial field of East-West relations as arms control. There can be no doubt about the consistency of the USSR's policy in that field, where the pace of Mikhail Gorbachev's initiatives has increased. Five times he extended the unilateral Soviet nuclear test ban, he made proposals for major reductions in nuclear and conventional forces, not just in Europe but in Asia as well. Emphasis on the need for arms control has become a pivotal element in Soviet policy vis-a-vis the West, it is noted in the report. The flexibility shown by the Soviet leadership on arms control and other foreign policy issues has put the West on the defence.

The authors of the report deplore the fact that the USSR and the USA have not yet reached "even minimal agreement" in the field of arms control despite certain existing prerequisites. The Soviet Union, the report says, has even gone to a number of concessions. Yet the hopes for reaching agreements are undermined by the remaining differences between the sides, in the first place, the U.S. plans to deploy an outer space anti-ballistic missile system and over the question of the future of the ABM Treaty. The report stresses that the USSR shows sincere concern about the strategic and technological consequences of the U.S. strategic initiatives. Even Washington's allies are alarmed by its decision, despite the objections from the Europeans, to go beyond the limits imposed on the strategic arms by the SALT-2 treaty and also the threat of erosion of the ABM Treaty." [quotation mark as received]

The Washington administration's policy is characterized in the report as being in contrast with the Soviet Union's policy. The survey points out,f for example, the current U.S. chief executive's unwillingness or inability to master details of complex international and domestic problems. He is unable to react to them properly and has no clear aims set to himself. Reagan, the survey says, pursued his dreams about Strategic Defence Initiative rather than the more modest but significant agreements in the task on reductions in Intermediate-range Nuclear Forces and the strategic arms reduction talks. As is pointed out in the survey, one of the climaxes in Washington's ineffective foreign policy has been the row on the banks of the Potomac named Irangate. The survey also points to the ineffectiveness of the policy pursued by the USA in the Middle East, Central America, in South Africa and other regions of the world, the U.S. Administration's inability to cope with the acute domestic economic problems. As a result this left the administration with its foreign-policy goals undermined and its prestige and influence in the USA most seriously damaged worldwide.

PUBLIC PROTEST AT CIA HEADQUARTERS DETAILED

LD300827 Moscow TASS in English 0725 GMT 30 Apr 87

[Text] Washington April 30 TASS -- Two Americans -- Dick Gregory and Hosea Williams -- turned out for a protest vigil outside the CIA headquarters in Langley a day after a demonstration of the U.S. public involving one and half thousand people to protest Washington's aggressive neo-globalist policy and the CIA covert operations was staged there.

Gregory and Williams came there publicly to demand a federal investigation into the CIA role in assisting those who supplied narcotics from Central America to the United States as part of the clandestine deal to provide weapons to the Nicaraguan contras. This operation has been recently exposed by the U.S. television network CBS in one of its broadcasts.

The authors of the broadcast collected evidence that to ship American arms to the contras the Central Intelligence Agency used the services of drug smugglers and later, as the newspaper "WASHINGTON POST" put it, looked in the other direction when the aircraft which ferried weapons to the Nicaraguan counter-revolutionaries were flying back to the United States with a cargo of narcotics.

The authorities responded to Gregory and William's demands by arresting both protesters. The guard of the CIA headquarters called in a police detail which hurriedly arrived in three vans. The "violators of order" were handcuffed and sent to prison.

A day earlier police arrested more than 560 demonstrators in Langley, who demanded an end to the subversive operations and "undeclared wars" waged by the CIA in various parts of the world against the states and governments which are objectionable to it.

FORMER CIA OFFICER SPEAKS ON 'COVERT WARS'

LD291336 Moscow TASS in English 0621 GMT 29 Apr 87

[Text] Washington April 29 TASS -- TASS correspondent Igor Borisenko reports:

The U.S. Central Intelligence Agency is conducting covert wars across the globe and engaging in operations to destabilize governments disliked by Washington, according to former C.I.A. staffer John Stockwell who broke with the "cloak-and-dagger" agency several years ago.

Giving a lecture in Georgetown University, he said the C.I.A. was fighting one such war against Nicaragua.

Stockwell accused the United States of being blatantly hypocritical in blaming the difficulties experienced by Nicaragua on Sandinistas at a time when Contra gangs armed and equipped by the C.I.A. with U.S. tax-payers' money were mercilessly killing civilians and staging acts of sabotage in that country.

Stockwell said the richest country in the world was spending hundreds of millions of dollars to hamstring the economy of Nicaragua and destabilize the situation there.

He said that while the boogey man of a "Soviet threat" was being used in an awkward attempt to justify the escalating aggression against the Nicaraguan people, the United States itself was practicing undisguised blackmail and threatening other countries.

Pointing to so-called low-intensity conflicts in Nicaragua, Afghanistan, Angola and other regions, Stockwell said they were in fact the C.I.A. 's covert wars. He added that in Nicaragua alone Washington's undeclared war had already claimed several thousand victims.

Stockwell also said the United States was not a peace-loving but a warlike country, as borne out by the unrelenting militarization of American society. Recalling such movies as "Rambo" and "Red Dawn", he said the sophisticated propaganda of that kind was aimed at teaching people of think nothing of using weapons to kill.

Asking rhetorically why the United States was attempting to destabilize the situation in other countries and sowing hatred, he said that to a large extent Washington's aggressive militarist policies and the C.I.A. 's covert wars were dictated by the interests of influential U.S. military-industrial quarters making fabulous profits on arms manufacture.

EMBASSY DISPUTES SIGN OF 'ANTI-SOVIET CAMPAIGN'

PM301217 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 19 Apr 87 First Edition p 5

[V. Kavalyauskas report: "U.S. Authorities Continue To Fan 'Spy Fever' Around Soviet Embassy"]

[Text] Washington-New York -- It is difficult for Soviet journalists accredited to the United States to remain impassive when expounding the latest spy mania campaign to overtake the United States, an APN correspondent told SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA. We are all to some degree participants in the events taking place. To be convinced of this, it is enough to cast a glance in the car's rearview mirror. Whenever I see the familiar gray Chevrolet of the FBI agents, persistently tailing my car, I am even somewhat reassured -- at least no aggressive cabdriver will be able to sit on my fender.

The first organized tour for U.S. journalists around the new Soviet Embassy complex under construction in Washington made an indelible impression. The representatives of the foreign press could not only see for themselves how the project -- one of whose creators is the American architect John Warnecke -- is taking shape and feel for themselves the walls erected by the George Construction company, but could also familiarize themselves with the cunning electronic devices pulled out of gaps in the brickwork, in full view of the correspondents, by Soviet Embassy security service officer Vyacheslav Borovikov.

Perhaps the U.S. construction firm that won the contract had nothing to do with this. However, the logical conclusion then follows that the local special services, which put in the microphones, aerials, and transmitters complete with power supply, have their own building construction firm. Why? The espionage equipment was fixed into window frames and ferroconcrete structures under factory conditions. Well, if it turned out during the "Irangate" investigation that the CIA has a whole "airline" -- with aircraft, air traffic controllers, and landing strips -- then the manufacture of bricks and windows larded with microphones looks by no means impossible.

Another piece of "hot" evidence was brought out in front of the journalists -- a radio marker beacon installed in a car. Dozens of such devices have been discovered in cars belonging to employees of Soviet establishments in the United States in recent years. Incidentally the U.S. authorities are trying to make this scandalous practice appear "legitimate," citing the 1978 law "on the Supervision of Foreign Intelligence." The FBI and the National Security Agency, which engages in electronic espionage, sometimes apply to the Federal Court for approval to install tracking equipment. According to THE WASHINGTON POST, the number of times such official approval has been given has increased from 319 in 1980 to 549 in 1983 (later figures are classified).

Yet the initiators of the anti-Soviet campaign allege that the new U.S. Embassy in Moscow has fallen into the clutches of "Red agents" and that the Soviet diplomatic mission's new complex in Washington has been turned into a "well-equipped spy center." The "Reds," it appears, are so perfidious that the new U.S. Embassy has been "shoved into a bog" while they themselves have seized the "strategic heights of Mount Alto" in Washington, from where the windows of the White House, the State Department, the Capitol, CIA headquarters, and so forth can be seen.

The other day, while spending the night in one of the new Soviet complex buildings, I tried to make out those establishments. In vain. It was only afterward that I learned from an ABC television broadcast that the "Red agents" need the outlook on the windows of the U.S. departments for very specific purposes.

A "prominent expert on espionage technology" who appeared on the program (it now appears that not only U.S. state establishments but also dozens of private companies engage in this trade) explained that a laser device can be directed at the window of the relevant establishment. The beam reflected from the vibrating glass is processed by computer and a special device is capable of recording a conversation in the distant building. This is why, the expert in electronic lock-picking explained, there is always music playing in the White House -- most frequently a Mendelsohn march...

It is difficult for me to speak for White House or CIA representatives, but a Soviet diplomat who inadvertently looked out of the window of his apartment was struck by a laser beam and blinded in one eye. This was discribed at a news conference in Washington by Yevgeniy Kutovoy, a USSR Embassy counselor. It turns out that a laser really is being used in the U.S. capital, only not by Soviet but by U.S. establishments.

Another allegation by the local slandermongers also proved to be a lie -- the allegation that the siting of the new missions in Moscow and Washington was approved under pressure from the Soviet side. Journalists were acquainted with a State Department memorandum of October 1986. It says that the sites of the new embassies were chosen by both sides not 15 years ago at all, but during the Kennedy-Johnson Administration. The Soviet representatives asked for consent to allocate them a site in Chevy Chase, a Washington suburb However, the FBI vetoed this -- that service wanted the Soviet premises to be in its view. And it was for this reason that the Mount Alto heights were chosen.

Ordinary Americans are perplexed: If the "Red spies" are active everywhere, then why have the corresponding U.S. services been unable to offer the public any specific instances?

Another topic for consideration: In recent months the U.S. Moscow embassy's technical services have been reinforced by 247 drivers, cooks, and auxiliary workers What is striking in this recruitment, which is formally made up of people who have concluded a contract with the Pacific Architects company, is that even some of the sanitation engineers can boast scientific degrees in...Sovietology.

Recently the U.S. satirist Art Buchwald noted that the U.S. Embassy in Moscow would willingly sacrifice three CIA agents for a good sanitation engineer. There are more than enough of the former there. In any case, that is what Art Buchwald thinks...

U.S. SOLDIER, WIFE GIVEN HOME IN TURKMENIA

LD291857 Moscow TASS in English 1813 GMT 29 Apr 87

[Excerpt] Ashkhabad April 29 TASS -- The new apartment of Wade Roberts and Petra Neumann offers a view of the blue ridge of the Kopetdag Mountains that circle the capital of Soviet Turkmenia and a remote green oasis. Wade Roberts, an American, former serviceman of the U.S. Army, and his wife Petra Neumann, a German from the FRG, who asked political asylum in the Soviet Union moved to a new flat today. They choose for permanent residence Ashkhabad, the capital of the Central Asian Republic of Turkmenia.

Crossing the threshold of his three-room furnished apartment Roberts said that till the last minute he had not believed that he would be given housing for indefinite use in the USSR. He said that the municipal authorities who gave him the key to the apartment told him that the rent in the USSR is less than five per cent of an average monthly wages. And Roberts said that at home in California he had to pay for housing ten times more every month. [passage omitted]

EDUCATION COOPERATION PROTOCOL SIGNED IN BEIJING

LD301553 Moscow TASS in English 1530 GMT 30 Apr 87

[Text] Beijing April 30 TASS -- The protocol of the first meeting of the working group for education of the Soviet-Chinese commission for economic, trade, scientific and technological cooperation has been signed here today. The document envisions further exchanges of students, trainees and teachers between the two countries.

The sides also discussed a draft plan for cooperation in education for 1988-1990.

The protocol was signed for the Soviet side by N.S. Yegorov, a deputy minister of higher and specialized secondary education, and for the Chinese side by Zhu Kaixuan, a deputy chairman of the State Committee for Education.

The Soviet delegation was received by Li Peng, a deputy premier of the Council of State and chairman of the State Committee for Education.

IZVESTIYA ASSESSES RECENT PRC NPC SESSION

PM291115 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Apr 87 Morning Edition p 5

[Correspondent Yu. Savenkov dispatch: "In Search of a Strategy: On the Results of the Fifth Session of the PRC National People's Congress"]

[Text] Beijing -- As reported earlier in IZVESTIYA, the fifth session of the Sixth PRC National People's Congress [NPC] has been held in Beijing, lasting 18 days from 25 March to 11 April. The session was attended by 2,978 deputies elected in 1983 for a 5-year term at meetings of people's representatives in provinces, autonomous regions, centrally administered cities, and the Armed Forces.

At its final sitting the session approved the report on the government's work delivered by Zhao Ziyang, premier of the PRC State Council, and expressed satisfaction with the work of the State Council. It approved and ratified the plan for economic and social development in 1987, the results of the implementation of the state budget for 1986, the state budget for 1987, and reports on the work of the Supreme People's Court and the Supreme People's Procuratorate. The session approved the government's work aimed at resolving the problem of Aomen (Macao). Hope was expressed that compatriots in Xianggang (Hong Kong), Aomen, and Taiwan will continue their efforts for the complete peaceful reunification of the homeland.

The session approved nominations for new ministers proposed by Zhao Ziyang. A draft "PRC Law on Rural Residents' Committees" was also approved in principle and representation quotas and procedures for the election of deputies to the Seventh NPC were laid down.

That is a brief list of the matters with which the session dealt. Behind it are stormy plenary sittings, the work of deputies' groups, numerous proposals, critical remarks, and arguments and debates on fundamental problems of society. I was told at the session's secretariat that around 2,200 proposals and letters containing criticism will be passed on to the departments concerned for examination.

An atmosphere of democracy -- this is how local observers described the charged atmosphere at the session. The session was convened shortly after an ideological-political struggle against bourgeois liberalization was mounted inside the CPC. XINHUA noted in a commentary that "some people were afraid that this struggle would affect the democratic atmosphere of the session. However, reality dispelled their fears."

The struggle against bourgeois liberalization certainly does not mean a change in the course of developing democracy and improving socialist legality, Gu Angran, vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee Legislative Work Commission, said at a news conference held during the session. As the reform deepens and links with the outside world expand, Gu Angran said, "We will enshrine in legal form everything that has matured in order to ensure healthy and successful development of these processes."

Legislative work has been noticeably stepped up in the PRC since the CPC Central Committee December (1978) Plenum. Since that time, the NPC and its Standing Committee -- which under the constitution exercises the state's legislative power along with the NPC -- have passed 57 laws and statutes, including the first criminal code and code of criminal procedure in the PRC's history, and also 53 legal enactments and substantial amendments to various legal documents.

Touching on the need to step up the supervision of the implementation of laws, Yang Jingyu, another vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee Legislative Work Commission, noted that in some places phenomena such as "supplanting legislation with personal opinion," "using one's official position to exert pressure on legal organs," and "violating legislation in pursuit of peronal gain" still exist.

A heated discussion took place on the report on the government's work. The session agreed with the two main tasks set by the premier: In the economic sphere, a movement to strengthen production and implement a strict policy of thrift, deepen the reform of the economic mechanism, and expand links with the outside world. In the political sphere, loyalty to the four cardinal principles (the socialist path, democratic dictatorship of the people, leadership of the CPC, and Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong-Thought), struggle against bourgeois liberalization, and the building of a socialist spiritual civilization. The deputies characterized the report as "businesslike and realistic." This could also be applied to the discussion of the report.

Three-fourths of the report was devoted to economic problems, and the same proportion was maintained in the debate. The idea that agriculture occupies a strategically important position in the development of the national economy and must be strengthened met with firm support. Many deputies spoke of the need to increase investment in agriculture, especially in irrigation. Deputies from Anhui Province, for instance, complained that purchase prices for grain are still too low and thus cannot stimulate the development of grain production: "Why should a peasant grow rice, which is labor-intensive, if he can earn twice as much growing cotton, and even three times as much growing flax?" The representatives from various provinces spoke with bitterness about the continued reduction of arable land.

Many deputies called on the government to adopt effective measures to reduce the budget deficit. Stricter price control is necessary ("This is not just an economic but also a political question, a question of social stability;" many people said). Deputies believe that it is necessary to stop importing too many cars and to utilize foreign currency resources more effectively, and they believe that effective steps are needed to cut back the inflated apparatus and eradicate bureaucracy from its work.

"Increased production, implementation of the policy of thrift, increased revenue, and decreased expenditure" -- this basically is the creed of China's current economic strategy. It is a matter of a broad, deep, and long-term process in society through which, people here believe, it is possible "to place the economy on a foundation of steady and stable development." The deputies took the view that the spirit of simple, unassuming life and hard work have always been the best tradition of the Chinese people. With the help of this "magic formula" it was possible to overcome the difficulties during the years of revolutionary struggle and the first years of building socialism. People here believe that it is essential now to revive this spirit.

The logic of the strategists of China's economic development is expressed in the view that the country is going through the initial stage of socialist modernization, which calls for the accumulation of funds, and therefore an increased level of consumption must not be sought. S. Dixin, a prominent economist, has calculated that in the eighties the population's money income has increased faster than the national income and wages have grown faster than productivity.

A continuation of this trend will lead to inflation. Demand considerably exceeded supply in 1986. The economist believes that if the unused purchasing power could be channeled into the development of production, the service sphere, education, and culture, this would strengthen economic development and improve people's well-being.

The session that has just ended was the last of the sixth convocation. Deputies have returned to their places of work. Toward the end of January 1988 elections of deputies to the Seventh NPC will take place. The observers who covered the work of this session are almost unanimous in the view that legislative institutions in China have recently begun to have a more effective impact on society's political, economic, and cultural life. This is borne out by the dynamic atmosphere of the session and the desire of the deputies themselves to play a more active role in the administration of the state and to enhance the importance of their mandate.

PRC ENVOY LI ZEWANG MEETS KAZAKH OFFICIALS

LD301110 Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 27 Apr 87

[Text] Li Zewang, ambassador of the PRC, was in Alma-Ata April 25-27. The guest was received at the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. In their conversation Mukashev, chairman of the republican Supreme Soviet Presidium, stressed the significance of Soviet-Chinese cooperation to the good of both countries and the cause of peace and detente, and told of the development of the economy, science, and culture of Kazakhstan and of the active participation of the soviets of people's deputies and of labor collectives in the revolutionary transformations of restructuring and acceleration outlined by the 27th CPSU Congress.

Li Zewang expressed heartfelt gratitude for the warm welcome and for the opportunity to become acquainted with the republic, and noted the importance of strengthening ties between the PRC and the USSR. Taking part in the conversation were Esenaliyev, Kazakh SSR minister of foreign affairs, and Nurpeyisov, secretary of the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. The PRC ambassador was received at the Kazakh SSR Council of Ministers. Bashmakov, first deputy chairman of the republican Council of Ministers, had a conversation with him. The guest laid flowers at the monument to Vladimir Ilich Lenin, and at the memorial of glory to the 28 fallen Panfilov guards. He visited the Central State Museum of the Kazakh SSR, the museum of folk musical instruments and the (?vysokogornyy) sports complex [word indistinct], and he visited the Kazakh Society for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries. He then left Alma-Ata.

EVENTS MARK DPRK ARMY'S 55TH ANNIVERSARY

PM270929 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 22 Apr 87 Second Edition p 3

[TASS report: "To Mark Anniversary"]

[Text] On 20 April Major General Kim Hak-san, military, naval, and air attache at the DPRK Embassy in the Soviet Union, held a movie screening to mark the 55th anniversary of the Korean People's Army [KPA].

The screening was attended by generals, admirals, and officers of the Soviet Armed Forces. The military, naval, and air attaches of the Moscow embassies of a number of countries were among the guests.

An exhibition devoted to the 55th anniversary of the KPA opened 21 April at the USSR Armed Forces Central Museum.

The exhibitions describe the Korean people's heroic struggle for the country's freedom and independence, the history of the KPA's creation and combat path, the present-day life and combat training of its servicemen, and the friendship and cooperation between the peoples and armed forces of the USSR and the DPRK.

The opening of the exhibition was attended by generals and officers of the Soviet Armed Forces, Great Patriotic War veterans, servicemen from the Moscow garrison, and representatives of the capital's public.

The gathering was addressed by Maj Gen Kim Hak-san, military, naval, and air attache at the DPRK Embassy in the USSR.

Chernavin Attends Reception

PM301301 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 25 Apr 87 First Edition p 5

[Unattributed report: "Anniversary"]

[Text] On 23 April Major General Kim Hak-san, military, naval, and air force attache at the DPRK embassy in the Soviet Union, organized a reception to mark the 55th anniversary of the Korean People's Army (KPA).

The reception was attended by Fleet Admiral V.N. Chernavin, USSR deputy defense minister; Army General D.T. Yazov, USSR deputy defense minister; and Colonel General V.S. Nechayev, deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate.

Yazov Addresses Meeting

PM301237 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 26 Apr 87 First Edition p 3

[Unattributed report: "Glorious Anniversary"]

[Text] A meeting of representatives of Moscow's public and servicemen of the Moscow Garrison devoted to the 55th anniversary of the Korean People's Army was held in the M.V. Frunze Central House of the Soviet Army 24 April.

In the presidium of the meeting were Army General A.D. Lizichev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, Army General D.T. Yazov, USSR deputy minister of defense, representatives of Moscow's public, and servicemen of the Moscow Garrison. There was also Yi Tu-yol, DPRK charge d'affaires ad interim in the USSR, and other comrades.

Army General D.T. Yazov, USSR deputy minister of defense, delivered a report. He recalled the history of the creatin of the Korean People's Army.

History has convincingly confirmed that the relations of friendship and cooperation between the USSR and the DPRK accord with the fundamental interests of the Soviet and the Korean peoples and the interests of ensuring peace and security in the Far East and throughout the world.

The meeting was addressed by Major General Kim Hak-san, military attache at the DPRK Embassy in the USSR.

Sokolov Greets Counterpart

PM301241 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 25 Apr 87 Second Edition p 1

[Greetings message from Marshal of the Soviet Union S. Sokolov, USSR defense minister, to Vice Marshal O Chin-u, DPRK minister of the People's Armed Forces, on the 55th anniversary of the Korean People's Armed Forces]

[Text] To Comrade Vice Marshal of the Korean People's Army O Chin-u, DPRK minister of the People's Armed Forces

Esteemed Comrade Minister!

On behalf of the USSR Armed Forces and on my own behalf I cordially congratulate you and all DPRK soldiers on the 55th anniversary of the Korean People's Army [KPA].

Over the years the KPA have travelled a glorious combat path and developed into a modern, well equipped socialist army. With international tension being fueled by U.S. ruling circles and their allies in the Far East, KPA personnel vigilantly guard the DPRK's independence and sovereignty. Soviet soldiers will continue to strengthen the friendship that exists between our armed forces and decisively support the Korean people's rightful struggle for the withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea and for the peaceful, democratic unification of their country. I wish KPA personnel new success in improving their combat skills to strengthen the DPRK's defense capability.

With a communist greeting,

Marshal of the Soviet Union S. Sokolov, USSR minister of defense

Kim Il-song Visits Army Unit

PM281645 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Apr 87 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Guests of Servicemen"]

[Text] Pyongyang, 27 Apr -- KCNA has reported that Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Workers Party of Korea [WPK] Central Committee and DPRK president, today visited a Korean People's Army military unit.

He was accompanied by Kim Chong-il, member of the WPK Central Committee Politburo Presidium and secretary of the WPK Central Committee; Yi Kun-mo, premier of the DPRK Administration Council; and other party and state figures.

Kim Il-song congratulated the servicemen on the 55th anniversary of the Korean People's Army, expressed satisfaction with their successes in combat and political training, and set them the tasks of further improving the army's combat readiness.

Paper Interviews Military Attache

PM301319 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 25 Apr 87 First Edition p 5

[A. Golts article under the rubric "25 April Is Korean People's Army Day": "Guarding the Fatherland"]

[Excerpts] The name of Major General Kim Hak-san of the Korean People's Army (KPA), military, naval, and air force attache to the DPRK embassy in Moscow, is well known to KRASNAYA ZVEZDA readers. Not only from information reports on receptions and news conferences. Two years ago our newspaper published an article on him. A hero of the DPRK, a fighter pilot, and one of those who has dedicated his life to defending his socialist homeland.

On the eve of the 55th anniversary of the formation of the KPA a KRASNAYA ZVEZDA correspondent had a meeting with General Kim Hak-san. Our conversation focused on the combat path traveled by the DPRK armed forces and on the tasks they are resolving today. [passage omitted]

My interlocutor said that a new stage began in army life after the country's liberation and the formation of the DPRK. Regular armed forces were formed from partisan detachments. They were essential to the young republic, because the American imperialists, who had gained a firm foothold in southern Korea, and the puppet regime in Seoul, which was obedient to them, were nurturing plans for aggression.

In June 1950 they decided upon their adventure, General Kim Hak-san continued. A difficult but heroic time began. The fate of many Koreans was radically changed. Wishing with all their hearts to defend their fatherland, more than 800,000 young men and women applied to join the KPA's ranks. My elder sister, all my classmates, and I were among them.

The war was difficult. The interventionists had the advantage both in terms of combat experience and with regard to military equipment. But we had loyalty to the party and the people on our side. We were prepared to die but not to surrender our country to the aggressors from across the ocean. The Korean people will never forget the great, disinterested assistance given to our country by the Soviet Union, the PRC, and other socialist countries.

Our powerful, heavily armed enemy was defeated. Suffering a series of heavy defeats (in the final stages of the war the military skill mastered by the KPA was particularly apparent), the United States was forces to sign a truce.

Listening to the general, I though of the more than 3 decades that have passed since then. But even today, reports coming in from the Korean peninsula still carry the smell of gunpowder, so to speak. Acts of military provocation against the DPRK follow one after the other. In this regard, U.S. representatives try to present the matter as if it all stems from the "threat from the North" and the fact that the KPA is allegedly "preparing for an attack."

Comrade Kim Hak-san seemed to read my mind:

American propaganda, he said, is becoming more sophisticated. But its lies are aimed at totally naive people. After all, it is the United States and not the DPRK that has stationed a 40,000-strong occupation corps thousands of kilometers from its own territory. It is Washington that has brought 1,000 units of nuclear ammunition into South Korea and threatens to use them against our people. It is the United States together with the Seoul regime that annually conducts the provocative "Team Spirit" maneuvers, during which there is a large-scale rehearsal of operational plans for an attack on the DPRK. Current maneuvers involving more than 200,000 military servicemen are also evidence of this.

A new stage in stepping up militarist preparations has begun recently, Kim Hak-san noted. You are aware that a division of U.S. "Lance" operational and tactical missiles is soon to be transferred to the south. The Pentagon is attempting to justify this provocative action by citing aggressive intentions on the part of the DPRK.

But my country has no aggressive plans, General Kim Hak-san emphatically stressed. There is no need to divine our intentions. They are clearly evident in our numerous peace initiatives. We have proposed more than once that the truce agreement be replaced by a peace agreement. The people's Korea has put forward the concept of turning the whole peninsula into a nuclear-free peace zone. To reduce the tension, the DPRK has unilaterally ceased all major military exercises, calling on Washington and Seoul to follow suit. Finally, we propose holding military-political talks at a high level. Unfortuantely, both the United States and the Seoul regime that is obedient to it remain unreceptive to these signs of good will.

Today the KPA is the guarantor of stability on the Korean peninsula. Today it is a modern army ready to repel an attack by any aggressor. Comrade Kim Hak-san talked in detail about the life of Korean soldiers today. The undergo intensive combat training in the KPA. They master modern equipment and modern methods of warfare. Particular attention in this respect is devoted to ensuring that every military serviceman not only fulfills his own duties in exemplary fashion but is also capable of coping with responsibilities at a higher level. So every soldier must be prepared to fill in for the section commander if need be. An important place is also given to ideological-political work. Soldiers are trained in a spirit of loyalty to the party, the people, and the country.

I would like to point out, General Kim Hak-san said, that an organic element of this work is to train soldiers and officers in a spirit of proletarian internationalism and fraternal friendship with the USSR and other socialist countries.

The main attention is devoted to the company -- the basic unit of the KPA. The most extensive competition in the armed forces is the "movement for a Red Banner company." When the results are being summed up, not only achievements in combat and political training are taken into account but also achievements in the organization of everyday army life and amateur artistic activity. It is the opinion of the KPA command that participation by every soldier in the company's music ensemble and other forms of work contribute to the military collective's unity.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA has already written that the DPRK recently announced the withdrawal of 150,000 servicemen from regions in close proximity to the demilitarized zone and their transfer to the construction of projects for peaceful purposes. I asked the general about the soldiers' success in this work.

At present, Kim Hak-san noted, the servicemen are performing shock work at many large construction sites. They are cultivating hundreds of hectares of salt marshland and building the Sunchkhon [name as transliterated] vinalon [as published] association, the Sarivon [name as transliterated] potassium fertilizer plant, two salt works, and other important economic projects.

Our conversation with Major General Kim Hak-san, DPRK military attache, was over. On behalf of KRASNAYA ZVEZDA readers I once again congratulated Korean soldiers on their army's glorious anniversary. I also wished them future success in their combat training and in their work for the good of their country.

CORRECTION TO JAPANESE ENVOY NATIONAL DAY SPEECH

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "Japanese Envoy Speaks on National Day," published in the 30 April Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page C 2:

Paragraph six: I wish to emphasize that both countries should jointly start fulfilling the major task of concluding a peace treaty after discussing questions which it was envisaged -- when diplomatic relations between our countries were being normalized -- to solve at subsequent talks, thereby establishing peaceful and stable relations. [khochu podcherknut, chto obe storony dolzhny soobshcha prestupit k vypolneniyu samoy glovnoy zadachi -- zaklyucheniye mirnogo dogovora, obsudiv voprosy kotoryye, pri normalizatsii diplomaticheskikh otnosheniy mezhdu nashimi stranami, predusmatrivalos reshit na posleduyushchikh peregovorakh, i tem samym ustanovit mirnyye i stabilnyye otnosheniya] (rewording, supplying omitted material, providing vernacular).

PAPERS VIEW DRA 'RECONCILIATION POLICY'

26 Apr PRAVDA

PM301059 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Apr 87 Second Edition p 5

[Vladilen Baykov "Commentator's Column": "The Difficult Path of Reconciliation"]

[Text] The international Week of Solidarity with Afghanistan, held on the initiative of the WPC, has come to a close. The world's progressive public expressed its sympathies with the Afghan people, who are defending the achievements of the April Revolution in the dramatic conditions of the undeclared war unleashed against the DRA by the forces of imperialism and regional reaction.

Mutilated by bloodshed, the land of Afghanistan needs peace and calm. This is precisely the aim of the national reconciliation policy announced and consistently implemented by the DRA Government. The hand of cooperation has also been extended to opposition forces -- the republic's leadership has stated its willingness to begin talks with them on the formation of coalition government.

The appeal for reconciliation is getting through -- albeit with difficulty -- to an increasing number of people who have become involved one way or another in counterrevolutionary activity. Thousands of former dushmans have voluntarily laid down their arms, and truce agreements have been reached with some groups. Refugees have reached out for their birthplace from Pakistan and Iran.

At the same time, the reconciliation policy -- which has the primary aim of displaying goodwill and mutual trust -- has still not broken old prejudices and has failed to find proper understanding among forces hostile to the people's power. An alliance of seven counterrevolutinary organizations that have made their base in Peshawar, Pakistan, have rejected Kabul's proposal to cease fire and sit down at the negotiating table. What is more, their groups continue to carry out terrorist acts, which forces government troops to resist them accordingly. The dushmans' Western patrons are doing their utmost to discredit the DRA leadership's constructive initiatives. Washington is the main instigator and financer of the undeclared war and has substantially increased its allocations for waging the war this year.

One hand does not make a handshake, an Afghan saying goes. It is clear that ending the bloodshed and eliminating this regional conflict is possible only with the goodwill of all the parties involved in the conflict in one way or another.

The sober thinking demonstrated by the DRA leadership is now essential. Its idea of national reconciliation is not a sign of its weakness but evidence of a realistic approach to the problem dictated by genuine anguish for its long-suffering people. Kabul has come to believe that a peaceful, independent, and nonaligned Afghanistan can be created only through reconciliation and compromise. It is time those in Washington and London, on the banks of the Rhine, and in the Afghan opposition centers -- everywhere, in fact, where they are still trying to prevent a political settlement of the crisis -- realized this too.

26 Apr KRASNAYA ZVEZDA

PM301437 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 26 Apr 87 First Edition p 3

[Correspondent Major A. Oliynik "Dispatch From Afghanistan": "The Hard Road to Peace"]

[Text] Now, as the people of Afghanistan mark the 9th anniversary of the victory of the April Revolution, more than 3 months have passed since the proclamation of the policy of national reconciliation in the country.

Silhouetted against the rays of the rising sun, calloused hands are clasped in a firm handshake. Above is written in Dari: "Peace Is a Boon." This is the symbol of national reconciliation in Afghanistan. Posters and drawings depicting this symbol can be seen everywhere -- in the newspapers, on television screens, and in the streets of the capital, provincial centers, and villages.

It can confidently be claimed that there is no place in Afghanistan today where the words "Peace, reconcilation, tranquillity," born of long suffering, cannot be heard. Every day sees an increase in the number of people saying "yes" to national dialogue and actively joining the process of consolidating all sections of the population around the PDPA. The figures with which A.R. Hatef, chairman of the Supreme Extraordinary Commission for National Reconcilation in the DRA, acquainted your KRASNAYA ZVEZDA correspondent eloquently attest that the process of national reconciliation in the DRA is becoming irreversible.

To date, Comrade Hatef said, 1,300 extraordinary commissions for national reconciliation compromising more than 17,000 members have been established and are active. Despite the obstacles created by the counterrevolution and the Pakistani and Iranian authorities, over 40,000 refugees have already returned home. The broad amnesty being implemented throughout the country is of great significance -- 5,500 people have been set free. Almost 950 villages have now peacefully switched over to control by the people's power, and so-called "peace zones" are expanding in the all the provinces. Around 20,000 former dushmans have switched to the side of the people's power. They have joined self-defense or people's militia detachments. Currently 1,100 armed groups are in contact with the extraordinary commissions for reconciliation.

The most important result achieved in the 100 days of reconciliation, Comrade Hatef emphasized, is the change in the mood of the people, who have seen clearly that it is possible to put a speedy end to the fratricidal war. No PDPA slogan has met with as much support as the slogan of national reconciliation.

It would be premature, however, to assume all the problems that have accumulated since the April Revolution have been resolved during the period of national reconciliation. On the contrary, their number has increased. The problems that went unnoticed at the height of the undeclared war unleashed by the counterrevolution and the forces of reaction, headed by the United States, have exacerbated. One of the most vital is the problem of refugees, including those who have returned home and those who are still on their way.

As mentioned earlier, to date more than 40,000 refugees have returned to the country. All of them have to be fed, housed, and provided with work.... This is not a simple task for a country that has been waging an exhausting war for 8 years.

In these difficult conditions, however, the PDPA and the revolutionary government are doing their utmost to ensure that the returning compatriots do not feel unwanted in the land of their forefathers. Local authorities and commissions for national reconciliation are helping the refugees to restore and build housing, distributing essential products to them and helping them to find jobs. A number of other large-scale measures to supply the population, including the refugees, with food and housing are planned. However, the main precondition for the implementation of these plans is peace and tranquillity on Afghan soil.

However, the prospect of a political settlement does not enter into the plans of those who profit from the undeclared war against Afghanistan. A regrouping of forces to continue "the holy war until victory" is under way in the camp of the counterrevolution, clearly on the instruction of the United States and its allies in the region. Deliveries of all types of arms, including U.S. "Stinger" surface-to-air missiles, to the dushmans have sharply increased. It has become known that this March the Reagan administration decided to supply 600 more of these missiles to the counterrevolutionaries and that substantial deliveries of them have already been made to the mercenaries.

The situation in Afghan border areas is again tense. At the moment Afghan Army and people's militia units, with the support of subunits of the limited contingent of Soviet forces and the blessing of the Supreme Extraordinary DRA Commission, are resolutely rebuffing the gangs of terrorists who are continuing to kill and plunder and are committing acts of terrorism and outrageous criminal actions against the Soviet border.

"The shortest road is the road that leads to peace," says an Eastern proverb. Figuratively speaking, all sections of the population, all true Afghan patriots, are currently traveling this difficult road. And no matter how hard the leaders of the counterrevolution and their transatlantic mentors try, they will not succeed in diverting the Afghan people from this road.

PETROVSKIY, SFRY MINISTER CONFER IN BELGRADE

LD301617 Moscow TASS in English 1518 GMT 30 Apr 87

[Text] Belgrade April 30 TASS -- USSR Deputy Foreign Minister V.F. Petrovskiy who had arrived here held working consultations with Deputy Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia J. Pecenovic.

During the consultations which passed in the atmosphere of mutual understanding there was a thorough exchange of opinions on questions of the development of broad dialogue on all-embracing equal security for all at international forums, on turning the Mediterranean into a zone of peace and cooperation, on problems of the Middle East settlement and other questions of mutual interest.

USSR Ambassador to the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugolavia V.F. Maltsev took part in the consultations.

CHNOUPEK DEPARTS MOSCOW FOR DRA AFTER TALKS

LD261954 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 26 Apr 87

[Text] The foreign affairs ministers of Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union met in Moscow today. Stefan Simak, our correspondent in Moscow, reports:

[Simak in Slovak] Bohuslav Chnoupek made a stopover in Moscow on his way to the DRA and was received by USSR Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze. During their meeting, the two exchanged views on topical issues of Czechoslovak-Soviet cooperation. They also examined international problems, focusing above all on questions of European security.

The ministers expressed satisfaction with the process of deepening of cooperation between our countries in all spheres. They noted that the recent visit by Mikhail Gorbachev to Czechoslovakia confirmed the efforts of both Soviet and Czechoslovak Communists and nations to raise this cooperation to a new and much higher level.

Bohuslav Chnoupek and Eduard Shevardnadze recalled the determination of Warsaw Pact countries to consistently continue in implementing specific joint measures as formulated in the Budapest appeal for the reduction of armed forces and armaments in Europe and for the development of the European process. In this connection, they spoke in favor of an immediate treaty on the total liquidation of Soviet and U.S. medium-range missiles in Europe. They said that in juncture with the solution of the problem of operational-tactical missiles, this step would lead to nuclear disarmament in Europe and would be a realistic beginning for the demilitarization of our continent.

Eduard Shevardnadze and Bohuslav Chnoupek appreciated in this context the exceptional importance of efforts by Czechoslovakia and the GDR for the creation of a zone free from nuclear and chemical weapons in Central Europe.

Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek left Moscow today for Kabul.

RUDE PRAVO'S HORENI VIEWS GORBACHEV VISIT

PM211505 Moscow MOSCOW NEWS in English No 16, 19 Apr 87 p 4

[Ye. Yakovlev report incorporating comments by RUDE PRAVO Chief Editor Horeni: "Spring, Czechoslovakia, Gorbachev" -- passages between slantlines published in italics]

[Text] Mikhail Gorbachev, and his wife Raisa, Vadim Medvedev, and Gustav Husak, who was meeting them at the Ruzyne Airport, were visible for just a moment before the ring of photographers and cameramen closed around them. This was actually a two-tier ring because some of the reporters stood on stepladders they had procured in advance. The higher they climbed the louder were the shouts and whistles from their colleagues who remained on a raised platform built specialy for them, because they relied on their powerful telephoto lenses. There were thirteen cinema and TV crews in Prague, with innumerable photographers.

Each official visit is attended by rumours and heresay. This time round there was no dearth of rumours. Opening the press centre on Sunday, April 5, Deputy Foreign Minister of Czecholsovakia Roman Narozny said that Mikhail Gorbachev's visit would take place in the second half of the week, while everybody expected it on Monday. This made 300 journalists from 40 countries, who had come to Prague to cover the visit, ask questions.

"Why in the second half of the week?"

"Comrade Gorbachev has a slight cold."

"Are you sure Mr. Gorbachev will recover by the second half of the week?"

"When did Czechoslovakia's leadership learn that the visit was being delayed?"

"Our media have not reported the final date for Gorbachev's arrival."

"Does this mean that you supposed Mr. Gorbachev might fall ill?"

"What are the guarantees that Gorbachev has a cold rather than a diplomatic disease?"

Later addressing the meeting of Czechoslovak-Soviet friendship, Mikhail Gorbachev jokes: "Gorbachev has been reported in the West to have a diplomatic cold. In actualfact, I had a common cold."

Lasting Interest [subhead]

The Czhechoslovak visited lasted three days, in the meantime we had several discussions with Member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and Editor-in-Chief of the RUDE PRAVO Zdenek Horeni. What was the significance of Gorbachev's visit for today's Czechoslovakia precisely in its present situation?

The distinguished Soviet guest was met wherever he went by unprecedented crowds of people clapping heir hands and cheering both in sunshine and under the rain.

Zdenek Horeni: /You could see that people here are always frank. There is perhaps in what they shouted a spot of vexation, I would say, unfair impatience: the desire to move forward faster than we can at the moment. But the main thing is different. Not only you, or the Czechs, or Slovaks need Gorbachev -- the entire socialist movement needs him. Social development has found its personality, a personality expressing the requirements of the time./

The student who talked to Gorbachev in the pedestrian precinct was talking about the reconstruction in the USSR. A CKD-PRAHA worker said to the distinguished guest: "We are closely watching the process of perestroyka."

Zdenek Horeni: /By the way, the demand for Soviet publications shows how great is the interest in Czechoslovakia in the processes taking place in your country. The "RUDE PRAVO", among our other newspapers gives a very wide coverage of perestroyka in the USSR, and publishes all the important documents and Comrade Gorbachev's speeches. Nonetheless, our readers always turn to Soviet publications for more detail. Circulated in Czechoslovakia are 6,000 copies of each issue of "PRAVDA", 6,000 copies of "IZVESTIYA", 10,000 copies of "MOSCOW NEWS" among other publications -- all the copies are snapped up. At times it is even rumoured here that Soviet publications undergo some censorship here. The issue of "PRAVDA" of September 30 became a legend of sorts. Why this issue -- nothing special about it. Its delivery was held up by bad weather, perhaps, the plane landed on an alternative airfield. In short, the delivery was held up. The issue is in every library today, but "RUDE PROVO" has recently answered again to a reader's query. But the rumour about a "withdrawn issue" still persists. But this is evidence of the eagerness and goodwill with which people here are watching the changes taking place in the USSR./

In The Same Boat [subhead]

Let me stress here, the eagerness is dictated by their desire to make changes in their own life, rather than by curiosity. In Czechoslovakia special attention is attached to the fact that the visit was the first made by Mikhail Gorbachev after the Plenary Meeting of the CPSU Central Committee in January. Its results received an enthusiastic response in Czechoslovakia, while its importance was emphasized in the documents of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia.

Zdenek Horeni: /The problems being tackled in the USSR today -- such as increased democracy and openness, the participation of working people in the management of production and state affairs -- are fully topical here. We are also working for the maximum acceleration of socio-economic development, for overcoming the braking mechanism./

When at the CKO-PRAHA factory, Gorbachev remarked: "While in the 1970's we stood still, today our backs are sweating." One would think that the "braking mechanism" and the attendant stagnation were of our own making. But similar things worry people in Czechoslovakia today.

Zdenek Horeni: /We are in the same boat which is sailing in one direction. We used to hold the idea we have sincerely maintained: the CPSU is a Party of advanced experience. But, honestly, we could not always catch this advanced experience at times we copied things which were irrelevant to the given development period. Today, like yourselves, we are making some amendments./

The mechanism of accelerating socio-economic development is still in the making, but acceleration in our mentality, in the critical views on life around us has already been achieved in many respects. Talking some time ago to the leaders of the mass media, Gorbachev stressed how quickly he himself was changing, and the Politbureau members, and all of us.

Zdenek Horeni: /During a meeting at the CPCZ Central Commitee Mikhail Sergeyevich said: "A mere two years ago one could not even think that we will have a Plenary Meeting like the one we had in January."/

We are also witnessing, obviously, an accelerated development of social mentality in Czechoslovakia: more light is being thrown on its own problems, an attitude is being established in practice towards the changes underway in the Soviet Union.

Zdenek Horeni: /Of course! At first everyone applauded the 27th Congress of the CPSU. But once the translation of its ideas commenced, so to speak, into Czech, the conservatism of thinking immediately had its effect./

/Talking to us at the CPCZ Central Committee Mikhail Sergeyevich recalled his trip to Czechoslovakia in 1969. At that time he visited a plant in Brno. The Soviet delegation walked through a shop, and the workers demonstratively turned their backs. He recalled this to say how much had changed in Czechoslovakia since then, what an immense path social mentality had traversed. I can only share with all my heart the words which Gorbachev repeated during these days: "The time was difficult both for you and for us." It has been left far behind. Now we recall it perhaps even more often than before. But different people see it in different ways. Those who primarily imparted an antisocialist character to the 1968 events, and therefore bear responsibility for them, now seek to gain from the Soviet reconstruction: look, we suggested something similar. In this case the crux of the matter is being hidden: the reconstruction in the USSR proceeds under the motto -- more socialism! Looking back at the past, one comes to understand that the decisions of our January 1968 Plenary Meeting of the CPCZ Central Committee were in many respects consonant with this idea. The Meeting passed a meaningful programme for the development of precisely socialist principles. And if one were to speak about the Prague spring, it commenced in January. An end to it was put by those who, having adopted right-opportunist positions, used the decisions of the January Plenary Meeting for antisocialist objectives./

/People who subscribe to directly oppose views also often recall the past. I have already mentioned those for whom oppeness and criticism are nothing but a weakening of the socialist positions. All of this, I believe, is an account of disbelief in the strength of the masses, disbelief in their political maturity and, lastly, an account of the intransient desire to dictate to people how they should live and act. Opposites, as we know, are bound to meet./

The latest trip by the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee has taken place, as a matter of fact, 30 years after the first ever summit-level visit to Czechoslovakia from the USSR - which was in 1957. There have been quite a few of them since then, viewed in different ways in different circles of the Czechoslavk public.

Zdenek Horeni: /At the same meeting in the CPCZ Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev said he was being received in Czechoslovakia as a representative of the course taken by the 27th CPSU Congress./

JOINT HUNGARIAN COMMISSION MEETING HELD 21 APRIL

PM281723 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Apr 87 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Soviet-Hungarian Commission Session"]

[Text] Budapest, 22 Apr --- The 36th session of the Soviet-Hungarian Intergovernmental Commission on Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation was held in Budapest 21-22 April.

The commission discussed the progress in carrying out the instructions of the Soviet and Hungarian heads of government aimed at further expanding and deepening cooperation between the two countries in line with the accords reached at the meetings between M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and J. Kadar, general secretary of the MSZMP. As a result of the joint work done by Soviet and Hungarian ministries and departments, measures have been coordinated for increasing reciprocal shipments of goods in the current 5-year plan, making better use of industrial capacity, modernizing a number of enterprises, and organizing collaboration in agro-industrial complex sectors. Questions linked with the introduction of new forms of integration between associations, enterprises, and organizations in the two countries were examined, and during the commission session constitutent documents were signed on the creation of joint enterprises to produce very large integrated circuits and packaging materials, as well as joint design bureaus to develop technological equipment for light sources.

Instructions were given to accelerate the work to improve the technical level and quality of reciprocal shipments of output. Decisions were made aimed at deepening bilateral scientific and technical cooperation and implementing the targets of the Comprehensive Program for CEMA Countries' Scientific and Technical Progress Through the Year 2000.

The Soviet delegation was headed by A.K. Antonov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, while the Hungarian delegation was headed by J. Marjai, deputy chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers.

The head of the Soviet delegation was received by MSZMP Central Committee Politburo members G. Lazar, chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, and F. Havasi, secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee.

OFFICIAL DISCUSSES SOVIET-POLISH COOPERATON

AU241029 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 21 Apr 87 p 6

[Interview with Aleksandr Aksenev, chairman of the Central Administration of the Soviet-Polish Friendship Society, by TRYBUNA LUDU Moscow correspondent Jerzy Kraszewski: "Joint Ideals -- Joint Goals" -- in Moscow, date not given]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] [Kraszewski] The forms of Soviet-Polish cooperation have clearly been becoming richer recently, and new forms have been added to the traditional ones. In the economic sphere, they involve direct contacts between industrial plants, scientific research institutes, and other economic organizations. What do you think of these changes? What role can your friendship society play in propagating these new forms?

[Aksenev] I would remind TRYBUNA LUDU readers of a part of Mikhail Gorbachev's letter to Lodz textile workers: "The USSR and Poland have set a firm course for the development of such future forms of cooperation as coproduction, direct ties between industrial enterprises and scientific research organizations, the formation of joint enterprises, and the combination of teams of scientists and specialists. The textile workers of Lodz and Ivanov have been usefully cooperating with each other for many years. Their experience has to be applied elsewhere because this entire work has to be raised to a new level and the creative forces and potential of workers collectives in our countries have to be coordinated more closely."

In fact, the success of all our joint plans and undertakings depends on how energetically and effectively the process of tightening direct contacts between partners and friends in enterprises, construction sites, and scientific research collectives develops. For it is here that the material product of our joint activity and cooperation is born. The bridgeheads for this cooperation have been established. So far about 600 USSR and Polish enterprises, associations, and scientific research organizations have established direct contacts. Some of them are furnishing examples of really businesslike and fruitful cooperation. Others are still at the exploratory stage and their cooperation has not yet furnished any visible results.

A huge field of activity is also opening up for our society and its primary organizations. They should take an active part in implementing specific agreements and contracts, learning and applying useful management experience, and creating new technologies. The society's factory organizations are supervising the fulfillment of Polish orders and are organizing controls over the performance of contracts.

I think it is particularly important for our society to be energetic about attracting large numbers of people to the processes of integration. In other words, the society's work should encourage the acceleration of both countries' socioeconomic development, and these principles should become the vital business of every worker, citizen, and workforce. Let us take internationalist socialist competition, for example. There is no hiding the fact that there is still a lot of formalism and superficiality in this sphere, and not many concrete results. Is it not our society's duty to deal with this matter? After all, this is where creative thought, initiative, energy, and -- what is particularly important -- an exchange of the best experience may manifest themselves. Our aim is for the society's primary organizations to become real stimulants, not just verbally but practically, for the discharge of obligations vis-a-vis Polish partners and for the attainment of the highest level of quality. For the creative potential of socialism may manifest itself most fully when our cooperation is constantly enriched with the results of an exchange between what is best in our country and in yours. This does not apply just to the material sphere. The cultural sphere is no less important.

I would certainly not be wrong in saying that the society has had considerable success in this sphere. One example is the interesting work which its Chopin appreciation section has been performing for 26 years. For many Soviet citizens, the music of Chopin, Moniuszko, Wieniawski, Szymanowski, Lutoslawski, and Penderecki bring Poland and its music closer! The Polish Friends' Club in Ryazan and the "Vistula" Club in Irkutsk have inspired a better knowledge of the cultural riches of a friendly people and the history and present times of Poland. I know that TRYBUNA LUDU has already written about the organizers and activists of these clubs and their work.

However, Ryazan and Irkutsk are not the only places where one can find Soviet-Polish friendship. Branches of the society are working with initiative and commitment in the Ukraine, Byelorussia, Lithuania, Armenia, Leningrad, Belgorod, Tula, and Kaluga. And there is still a lot for us to do in this sphere so that the rich culture of the Polish people and everything that fills their cultural lives may become the property of millions of Soviet people. [passage omitted]

PZPR'S ORZECHOWSKI DISCUSSES TREATY ANNIVERSARY

PM291327 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 23 Apr 87 First Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Document of Fraternity"]

[Text] Warsaw 22 Apr -- Polish-Soviet relations have stood the test of history and meet the needs of collaboration between the two fraternal countries, M. Orzechowski, PZPR Central Committee Politburo member and Polish foreign minister, has said. [paragraph continues]

Speaking in Warsaw at a ceremony marking the 42d anniversary of the signing of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance Between the USSR and Poland, Orzechowski stressed that the document was born out of the two peoples' historical experience and looks to the future.

The Polish people are excited by the fundamental revolutionary changes in the USSR, the speaker noted. They are epoch-making transformations. The restructuring in the Soviet Union creates new opportunities for the entire community of fraternal countries, increases socialism's strength, strengthens its prestige in the international arena, and enriches it with attractive new content in keeping with the realities of the modern world.

Poland supports the USSR's initiatives geared to eliminating the threat of a nuclear war and ridding Europe and the whole world of mass destruction weapons. Poland and the USSR, like the other socialist community states, consider that strict observance of the principle of inviolability of territorial and political realities, contained in the agreements between the socialist countries and the FRG and in the Final Act of the Helsinki conference, is an essential condition of the maintenance of peace in Europe. Attempts to undermine these documents are impermissible and dangerous.

Concern for the security and peaceful development of Poland, M. Orzechlowski stressed, dictates our desire to strengthen the unity and cohesion of the Warsaw Pact states.

Brovikov Delivers Speech

LD222225 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 21 Apr 87

[Speech by Vladimir Brovikov, Soviet ambassador in Poland, at a ceremonial meeting in Warsaw marking the 42d anniversary of the Polish-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance on 21 April; in Russian with superimposed translation--recorded]

[Text] Dear friends, esteemed comrades [salutation spoken in Polish]: Every time we mark an anniversary of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance Between the Soviet Union and Poland, we go back to that distant (war) year of 1945, invariably important for our peoples. The last volleys of the war had not yet been fired and soldiers -- our and yours -- were still dying on the battlefield; but the Soviet and Polish Governments were already looking to the peaceful future and formulating the principles of our prospective relations. Today it is not enough to call our treaty an historic one. It was a document that put an end to a secular period of hostility and at times even of sharp military conflict between our countries. Despite our peoples' common roots and the historical, revolutionary, and cultural ties between us, the situation brought about by the (?rule) of the exploiter classes weakened both countries and strengthened our enemies. The treaty ended those former relations and created a real basis for transforming them into new ones, for relations and ties of fraternal friendship. It was an expression of the unbroken will of the working class of the Soviet Union and Poland for the development and consolidation of that friendship, which was begotten in our common struggle against the Nazi aggressors and has its place in history in the form of the proud expression brotherhood-in-arms.

History has made it so that the anniversary of the Polish-Soviet treaty coincides with the birthday of world's greatest revolutionary and internationalist, Vladimir Lenin. Now we are marking these two dates while preparing for the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, the most important revolution in the history of mankind. This is not just a coincidence on the calendar, as our treaty is a continuation of Lenin's ideas, the ideas of October. [paragraph continues]

Allow me, dear friends, to greet you cordially and, through you, all the workers, veterans of war and labor, soldiers, and young people of fraternal Poland in connection with our common anniversaries. [applause]

We express deep gratitude to the organizers of today's soiree and to Marian Orzechowski, PZPR Central Committee Politburo member and minister of foreign affairs, for the warm words for the CPSU and the Soviet people, and the high assessment of and support for our domestic and foreign policies.

In meeting the workers of the Swierczewski factory, Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev compared Soviet-Polish friendship to a living tree yielding rich fruit. It has been growing in the fertile soil of socialism; its roots stem from antiquity, while its basis is the 1945 treaty.

Time goes by. Treaties, agreements, protocols are signed. But by now, these are only the branches of our mutual tree of friendship. There are many of them, as our links are ever broader and more varied. Last year more than 20 agreements were signed at the governmental level alone. What about all those signed between ministries and sectors, oblasts and voivodships, and work enterprises and organizations? In short, the top of that tree is ever stronger and increasingly more developed. It is yielding more and more fruit and is blossoming.

The fabric of our relations is closely interwoven from economic relations and spiritual values. The program for the development of ideological cooperation between the CPSU and the PZPR until 1990 has become a fact of enormous, lasting significance, a new chapter in Soviet-Polish cooperation. Three months ago in Warsaw, the program was initiated and today in Moscow, it was signed. The document was signed by Mikhail Gorbachev and Wojciech Jaruzelski. The fact that it happened on the anniversary of the signing of the treaty is symbolic.

Today all in our countries and the whole system of Soviet-Polish relations is permeated with the revolutionary, innovatory spirit of the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and the 10th PZPR Congress. Thanks to their effect, the scale and depth of cooperation are growing and its forms and methods are getting richer. In its entirety, it is acquiring a new quality appropriate to the demands of the times. We are solving similar tasks in our domestic policies. We collaborate closely, hand in hand, in the international arena. We are becoming more open, frank, and worthy of attention in mutual relations. Our consolidated spiritual and ideological origin opens up before us new horizons for integration in the broadest sense of the word. The involvement of an ever greater mass of people in the sphere of Soviet-Polish cooperation is great significant evidence of versatile integration. Intensive exchanges of party and economic activists, agricultural personnel and specialists, workers and peasants, academic and creative intelligentsia, and young people are in progress. All this gives the concept of friendship between peoples its original and authentic meaning.

Here I would like to say a good word about the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society [TPPR].

It is a wonderful mass organization that does very good work for strengthening the links of our friendship. I think you will be pleased to hear that today's PRAVDA publishes a decision on awarding the TPPR organ, the PRZYJAZN periodical, and a group of eminent figures of Polish culture and science, activists of the society, the Order of the Friendship of Peoples. In connection with this, I congratulate the society and the editors of the periodical as well as our honored friends from the bottom of my heart. [applause]

Dear friends, modern integration processes in the economy, direct contacts, joint enterprises, and scientific research collectives do not merely add up our intellectual and material potentials; they multiply them and make the Polish and Soviet economies more dynamic and faster moving. We both want this because it meets the interests of our peoples. Together, we are happy with our successes and concerned over joint setbacks. Unfortunately, the latter do happen. Things we decide are not always realized precisely and at the right time. Sometimes the quality of jointly produced goods does meet standards. Relapses into conservatism and inertia, bureaucratism and red tape -- all those things we call the old way of thinking and acting -- albeit rarely, still make themselves felt.

At our congress we decided that there is no alternative to the idea of acceleration and restructuring. Only in that way can we successfully multiply our country's economic strength, maintain its defensive capacity at the desired level, and improve the citizens' standard of living. Everything taking place in our country in its vigor and depth of changes in every walk of life is a logical continuation of the cause of the Great October. The 70th anniversary of the revolution is a line where we see the results of the traveled path more soberly and realistically, perceive the achievements and errors committed, and precisely define what, how, and when things should be done so that the real socialism begotten by the October Revolution fully unveils its virtues and inexhaustible potential.

During its 70-year history, despite all the difficulties and sacrifices and all the errors and mistakes it has committed, the Land of the Soviets has achieved historic world-scale victories and raised its socioeconomic and scientific and technical progress to a tremendous level. We speak frankly and openly of errors and shortcomings of the past in order to free ourselves once and for all of these matters during the restructuring. Western ideological centers are trying to make use of this. They would like to discredit our past and our present along with it. But restructuring does not mean a rejection of the past; it means a rejection of what contradicted the theory and practice of socialism. That is understandable for all honest politicians.

The April 1985 CPSU Central Committee Plenum, the 27th party congress, and the recent January plenum put forward and defined the theoretical conception of restructuring and acceleration, and worked out ways and means for their practical realization. Now enormous, widespread work is in progress, which aims to overcome the phenomena of stagnation, create a reliable mechanism of acceleration and of the universal development of socialist democracy and rule by the people. Permeating the deep strata of life and deploying on every front, the restructuring is having a favorable effect on the situation in the country and in every field of public life: economic, sociopolitical, and spiritual. The last one is confirmed by the healthy moral atmosphere. The principles of publicity and openness, irreconcilability against shortcomings, striving toward improving life, and quicker striving ahead are being fully manifested. Our party closely links the realization of the strategic tasks of the 27th congress with the dynamic development of the world socialist system and the activization of foreign policy. Restructuring -- if we are to evaluate its international aspect, Mikhail Gorbachev has emphasized -- is socialism's challenge for worldwide competition with any other social system. We can demonstrate through actions that this kind of competition is of benefit to universal progress and peace throughout the world. In achieving these objectives, the Soviet Union closely collaborates in the international arena with the fraternal Poland and with all socialist countries.

Under the conditions of an unbridled arms race, which places before the civilization the issue of survival, it is especially important that all progressive forces of the planet join together in the struggle to prevent a nuclear catastrophe and to construct a world free of violence. [paragraph continues]

In order that life on earth does not perish, new political thinking, a new approach to the solution of world's problems, is necessary. An expression of that kind of thinking and practical action is the statement by the CPSU Central Committee general secretary on 15 January 1986, his positon in Reykjavik, and the package of constructive initiatives put forward in Prague.

We understand well that the road to a nuclear-free world is not simple, that it is difficult to solve all problems at once. But, making way in that direction is vital. The Unites States and NATO should adopt a realistic position and move from words to disarmament, to practical actions. All mankind will be the winner if the arms race is brought to a halt and the arms race in space is frustrated. Of great importance is the launching of the joint peaceful initiatives of the Warsaw Pact member states for the creation of a world-wide system of peace and security, reductions in armed forces and conventional weapons in Europe, and the establishment of nuclear-free zones on the continent. Our party and all Soviet people highly value the authority and the weighty voice of the PPR in the international community of states fighting for peace and social progress and against the nuclear threat.

We keenly and fully support Poland's important peaceful initiatives and the active peaceful policy of the PZPR and the Polish state.

In conclusion, dear friends, allow me to wish you successes in your work for the benefit of the socialist Poland, in implementing the decisions of the 10th PZPR Congress, and luck and happiness in every household and in every Polish family.

Long live the steadfast Polish-Soviet friendship and the fraternal collaboration between our countries!

Long live our friend and ally, People's Poland!

Long live peace thoughout the world! [previous three sentences spoken in Polish]

[applause]

GUSEV, BULGARIA'S DOYNOV DISCUSS ISSUES

PM161011 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Apr 87 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Meeting Held"]

[Text] On 10 April a meeting took place between V.K. Gusev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and O. Doynov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Economic Council of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers.

During their conversation they discussed questions of cooperation in the sphere of the chemical, timber, and pulp and paper industries, as well as on new materials and technologies.

BRIEFS

AGREEMENT WITH POLAND -- A protocol on cooperation between the Warsaw Polish-Soviet Friendship Society and the Moscow Soviet-Polish Friendship Society was signed in Moscow on 20 April. The protocol calls for political, economic, scientific-technological, and cultural activity in the two countries and for culture and youth work and the propagation of the Polish and Russian languages. It was signed by the chairmen of both societies, Stanislaw Wronski of Poland and Aleksandr Aksenev of the USSR. [Summary] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 21 Apr 87 p 6 AU]

KOHL SPEECH ON BERLIN ANNIVERSARY CRITICIZED

LD301758 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1703 GMT 30 Apr 87

["Contrary to the Spirit of Time" -- TASS headline]

[Text] West Berlin, 30 Apr (TASS) -- Yuriy Borisov, TASS correspondent reports:

The FRG is trying to use the celebrations which have officially opened on the occasion of Berlin's 750th anniversary as a reason for reaffirming its policy of disagreement with the realities which have arisen as a result of World War II and are secured in the international legal relations through the agreement between the FRG and the Soviet Union and the GDR and other socialist states. This was demonstrated in the speech FRG Chancellor Helmut Kohl delivered today on the occasion of the jubilee.

The head of the FRG Government spoke once again about "the open German question," having by this demonstrated the unchanging nature of Bonn's bankrupt course for recarving the state borders in Europe. He called Berlin "the symbol of this open German question."

The Bonn chancellor also used his speech to attack and interfere in the internal affairs of the socialist German state, alleging that GDR citizens were "deprived of freedom and basic civil rights." Kohl called for the "rigid observance" of the Quadripartite Agreement on West Berlin. However, he immediately demanded the "expansion of ties in all spheres" between the city and the FRG, despite the fact that under the agreement West Berlin is not part of the FRG and cannot be governed by it.

The governing mayor of West Berlin, Diepgen, went even further when, in defiance of the Quadripartite Agreement, he declared bluntly in his speech that West Berlin "belonged" to the FRG.

GROMYKO AWARDS LUXEMBOURG CP LEADER URBANY

LD291001 Moscow International Service in Russian 1910 GMT 28 Apr 87

[Text] Moscow, 28 Apr (TASS) -- A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet, presented in the Kremlin today the Order of October Revolution to Rene Urbany, chairman of the Communist Party of Luxembourg, in recognition of his services to the struggle for the cause of peace, democracy and social progress, of his contribution to the strengthening of friendship between the Soviet and Luxembourg peoples and also in connection with his 60th birthday.

Rene Urbany -- a prominent figure in the international communist movement, great friend of the Soviet Union, great philosopher-theorist, brilliant publicist -- has been leader of the Luxembourg Communist Party for more than 10 years.

When presenting the decoration A.A. Gromyko said: Your name and your activity are well known to the Soviet Communists, and not just to the Communists. You wrote a famous page into the history of struggle for the great cause of peace.

Incidentally, I cannot but say that I knew your father -- the outstanding figure of the European workers and communist movement. You are his worthy follower. We are together in the same rank of fighters for the abolition of the threat of nuclear war, for consolidating peace both in Europe and worldwide. It is good that the Communists of Luxembourg are not lagging behind in this struggle, but moving with a firm step together with the other fraternal parties, including the party of our country.

Sometimes people abroad say that, allegedly, Communists all but receive instructions from some single center and act accordingly. This is a crude point of view. If Communists are up on some kind of watchtower, then it is a watchtower of understanding. This is the responsibility they bear as a force fighting to abolish the threat of nuclear war. Both your party and ours, the CPSU, and other fraternal parties are proud to be on this watchtower of understanding responsibile for the fate of the world.

All calumny against Communists, against any fraternal party, is groundless when put up against real activities. The principle of noninterference in the internal affairs of other states is a sacred principle of our foreign policy. From the days of Lenin we have kept to this principle. Our present-day initiatives, expressed with such conviction and clarity in the relevant speeches by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, are also based on this.

It has long been well-known where the strength of communist ideas lies. It is in the fact that these ideas express the objective laws of development of human society. Marxism-Leninism is the source of life from which Communists everywhere, wherever they might be, draw their strength.

This applies to all detachments of the communist and workers movement. Communists are proud that their stances, their ideas on the issues of the struggle for peace and against the threat of nuclear war are close to the thoughts and feelings of people of the whole world. The supreme award for communists is the recognition of their ideas, their being held by hundreds of millions of people.

It is very good, Comrade Urbany, that we can feel in the great struggle for the cause of peace your comradeship and your handshake. You can also feel our comradeship and our handshake. We will carry on further along the road that the communists of all countries have chosen in the great struggle for peace.

I congratulate you from the heart on the presentation of the high Soviet Order of the October Revolution.

At the request of Mikhail Sergeyevich I pass on warm greetings and best wishes from him to you. I wish you success and health.

In his address when receiving the award, Rene Urbany said:

In past decades, and often in difficult times, I participated in the struggle for peace and made not small sacrifices; that is I did everything that must be done in this situation by every communist.

I am accepting this award not only as a high appreciation of my work, but also as an appreciation of my whole party -- the Communist Party of Luxembourg, to which I have dedicated my whole life. I grew up in the ranks of this party. It has shown me a reliable path, has given me not only the knowledge of Marxism-Leninism but also implanted in me the bravery to carry out the struggle for the just cause of the working class. What would I be without the party?

The honor this order gives to all Luxembourg Communists is even greater because it is being presented in the year of the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, which opened a new era in mankind's history.

Luxembourg Communists are proud that they have always been together with the great country of socialism. The USSR's policy of the Soviet Union is defined by a sincere striving toward peace, international understanding, human progress. This policy is also in harmony with interests of the people of Luxembourg.

I assure the CPSU, that in the struggle for the implementation of your historical peaceloving initiatives and in the great process of renewal which intends to make socialism even more effective, to increase its authority, you can rely on the fraternal friendship and solidarity of Luxembourg Communists.

For our part we will do everything possible in the struggle for peace, democracy, and social progress to be worth the high appreciation expressed by this award, the Order of the October Revolution.

Present at the presentation ceremony were P.N. Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; V.V. Zagladin, first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Department; T.N. Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; N.F. Rubtsov, chief of the secretariat of the USSR Supreme Soviet; and other officials and guests from Luxembourg.

CHIKHIN-LED CPSU DELEGATION ARRIVES IN BONN

PM301341 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Apr 87 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Arrival in Bonn"]

[Text] A CPSU delegation headed by V.V. Chikin, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and chief editor of the newspaper SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA, flew to the FRG 28 April at the invitation of the German Communist Party. The delegation will participate in the West German Communists' measures devoted to the May Day celebrations.

The CPSU delegation arrived in Bonn the same day.

RYZHKOV RECEIVES SWEDISH TRADE UNION LEADER

PM301331 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Apr 87 Second Edition p 2

[Unattributed article: Conversation in the Kremlin]

[Text] Moscow April 29 TASS -- Nikolay Ryzhkov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, received on 29 April Chairman of the Swedish Trade Union Confedation Stig Malm, now on a visit to the USSR at the invitation of the AUCCTU.

The two sides expressed mutual satisfaction with the state of Soviet-Swedish relations, which are developing in all areas in a goodneighbourly spirit. Nikolay Ryzhkov reaffirmed the Soviet Union's consistent course of further developing these relations in the interests of the people of both countries, European and universal peace.

Speaking about the reconstruction which is under way in the Soviet Union, he underlined the decisive role of active participation of broad masses of the working people, trade union members in transformation of all aspects of society's life. In this lies the possibilities and guarantees of the fullest implementation of the tasks which have been set.

Stig Malm received this information with interest and on his part noted that during his tour of the country he became convinced that the ideas of reorganization had struck deep root in the minds of the working people and were receiving their full support.

On behalf of Prime Minister Ingvar Carlsson he reaffirmed that the Swedish side attached great significance to further deepening mutually beneficial cooperation and invigoration of political contacts between the two countries, including high level contacts.

AUCCTU Chairman Stepan Shalayev took part in the talk which passed in an atmosphere of mutual understanding.

CPSU DELEGATION ATTENDS 19TH NORWAY CP CONGRESS

Aleshin, Others Depart

LD231538 Moscow TASS in English 1528 GMT 23 Apr 87

[Text] Moscow April 23 TASS -- A CPSU delegation left Moscow for Oslo today at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Norway to take part in the party's 19th congress.

The delegation is headed by Georgiy Aleshin, second secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Estonia.

Session Opens

LD242327 Moscow TASS in English 1825 GMT 24 Apr 87

[Text] Oslo April 24 TASS -- The Communist Party of Norway opened its 19th congress in the People's House in the Norwegian capital today under the motto "For Disarmament, Stability and Unity."

More than 100 delegates, party veterans and representatives of 15 fraternal parties are taking part.

The party chairman, Hans Kleven, delivered a political report to the congress. The arms race had made another spiral through the fault of U.S.-led reactionary forces, he said.

The task of averting the threat of nuclear war should be raised to the level of the principal objective of the new mode of political thinking and action graphically demonstrated at the moment by the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

The peace programme, advanced by the Soviet Union and aimed at eliminating nuclear weapons by the year 2000, was a specific initiative along these lines, he said.

The speaker stressed the exclusive importance of the Soviet proposal for eliminating medium-range and shorter-range missiles in Europe.

The Sword of Damocles, the immense stockpiles of nuclear weapons, was hanging over the world, Kleven said.

Resolute measures were required to limit nuclear weapons and totally eliminate them in the future. The party chairman pointed to the need for working out a single platform for Nordic countries on questions of campaigning for peace.

He stressed the timeliness of the joint efforts towards establishing a nuclear-free zone in northern Europe as a major step towards ridding the continent of nuclear weapons.

Kleven expressed the Norwegian Communists' resolve to press for an independent Norwegian policy in foreign affairs, against the country's dangerous involvement in the U.S. global nuclear strategy.

It is the nation's interests rather than the Pentagon's interest to turn Norway into its nuclear outpost that should dominate Norway's defence and security policy, Kleven said.

The congress is continuing its work.

PRAVDA Views Program

PM291814 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Apr 87 First Edition p 4

[TASS correspondent report: "Defending the People's Interests"]

[Text] Oslo, 27 Apr -- Defending the working people's interests, the Norwegian Communist Party [NKP] is waging a determined struggle for the safeguarding of the right to work, social and economic justice, the pursuit of an independent foreign policy course by the country, peace, detente, and disarmament and against the implementation of the dangerous plans to militarize space. The 19th NKP Congress, which ended here on 26 April, was held against the background of the stepping up of this struggle.

The congress approved the NKP Central Board's report and adopted the party's new program of principles and a number of other documents.

The NKP's new program maintains the continuity of the party's domestic and foreign policy course. It reflects the main strategic line and aims of the activity of the NKP, confirms the commitment to the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, and characterizes the present era and its main contradictions. The document has been formulated in light of changes which have taken place in the country and the international arena in recent years. Specifically, Norway's Communists highlight in particular the need to step up the struggle for peace and the prevention of a nuclear catastrophe as the main political task at the present stage.

The congress elected a new NKP national board.

Returns to Moscow

PM301047 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Apr 87 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Return to Moscow"]

[Text] The CPSU delegation headed by G.V. Aleshin, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and second secretary of the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee, which participated in the work of the 19th Norwegian Communist Party Congress, returned to Moscow 28 April.

CPSU Greetings

PM291411 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Apr 87 Second Edition p 1

[CPSU Central Committee greetings to 19th Norwegian Communist Party Congress]

[Text] To the 19th Norwegian Communist Party [NKP] Congress

Dear Comrades,

We send fraternal greetings to the delegates to the 19th NKP Congress and wish the congress fruitful work!

Your party forum is taking place at a crucial time in historical development when the problem of preventing a nuclear catastrophe and of mankind's survival has arisen in a most acute manner. The CPSU, which persistently struggles to create a nuclear-free world and to eliminate all kinds of mass destruction weapons, values the fact that the Soviet peace-loving initiatives meet with understanding and support among the Norwegian public -- in which fact we also see the NKP's contribution.

We understand that your party is operating under complex conditions. Soviet Communists express comradely solidarity with the NKP's desire to wage a resolute struggle for the rights and interests of Norway's working people and for your country's implementation of an active foreign policy course in favor of strengthening peace and stability in northern Europe and consolidating security and cooperation among the peoples on our continent.

We wish Norwegian Communists successes in strengthening the party's ranks organizationally and ideologically, in surmounting difficulties, in widening support among the masses for the NKP's political line, and in the struggle for peace and social progress!

With Communist greetings,

CPSU Central Committee

U.S. 'BLIND EYE' TO PAKISTAN'S NUCLEAR PROGRAM

NC301126 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1500 GMT 29 Apr 87

[From "The World Today" program]

[Text] The U.S. State Department has asked the Congress to bypass the law predicated to the Symington Amendment, which prohibits aid to any country engaged in producing nuclear weapons. Our commander Vladimir Korolev writes in this regard:

The U.S. State Department has requested a review of the White House proposal that more than $4 billion in military and economic aid be allocated to the Islamabad regime. A large part of this amount is to be used to pander to Pakistan's militaristic flights of fancy. A fresh consignment of F-16 fighter-bombers will be part of the U.S. package. These airplanes may even be used to transport nuclear cargo.

Pakistan is a U.S. military base in South Asia, used in the undeclared U.S. war on Afghanistan. The U.S. exploitation of Islamabad's military regime for this purpose also serves to exert pressure on India and neighboring peace-loving countries. Washington is well aware that Pakistan is accelerating its military nuclear program. Yet, despite concrete evidence to that effect, the United States is turning a blind eye to Pakistan's efforts in this regard.

In a recent press conference, Abdul Qadeer Khan, the pioneer of Pakistan's nuclear program, said: The claims that we have a bomb at our disposal [dar ekhtiar darim] are correct. If this is true, it may be said that the United States is a party to the initiation of a nuclear arms race in Asia, which constitutes a major threat not only to Asia but to the entire world.

PETROVSKIY VIEWS NEAR EAST, GULF SITUATION

28 Apr IZVESTIYA Report

PM301745 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 Apr 87 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Near East: The Time for Talks Has Come"]

[Text] Baghdad, 27 Apr -- Instead of using the Near East region as a proving ground for local conflicts and wars -- which is what the United States and Israel are working toward -- it is necessary to demonstrate that the Near East can and must become a creative laboratory where, by displaying realism and flexibility, it would be possible to formulate mutually acceptable solutions through joint efforts based on sober regard and respect for the legitimate interests of all countries of the region. This was stated by V.F. Petrovskiy, USSR deputy foreign minister. He arrived in Iraq after visiting Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates, and Oman and holding meetings with those states' leaders.

After pointing out that the situation in the Persian Gulf zone is characterized by growing tension and that tension in that region, just as throughout the Near East, is caused, above all, by the actions of the United States and Israel, between which a strategic alliance spearheaded against the peoples seeking to create a normal situation in the region has taken shape, the USSR deputy foreign minister emphasized that the meetings and talks which he has had hve shown that there are no problems that cannot be solved by political means. Moreover, the states that he has visited are, on the whole, ready to solve these problems.

It is necessary to embark on specific actions and on a joint search for solutions which will make it possible to make the Near East a region of cooperation and cocreation among all states of the region.

My visit to Persian Gulf countries, the Soviet representative said, shows that there is a broad consensus in favor of an international conference on the Near East. Shifts in the positions of the interested sides are now creating concrete conditions for putting the business of a Near East settlement on a practical footing. Positive capital has now been accumulated -- there is the Nonaligned Movement's political declaration adopted in Harare, the Islamic Conference Organization's decisions, and the EEC's Brussels statement. The time has come to reap political dividends from this political capital. It is important without delay to begin preparatory work on convening a conference in the very near future. We share the opinion of those who consider it possible to hold this conference in 1988. An earnest, businesslike, and responsible approach is needed for the Near East conference to be successful. In any case, the convening of the conference is not helped in any way by certain countries' attempts to use it as an "umbrella" for holding separate talks or to begin this conference on a track leading away from a comprehensive political settlement. It must be realized that a more refined struggle is starting to be waged against a Near East conference. Today Israel and the United States frequently pretend to support it, but they do so in order to turn the conference into a starter for direct but, in fact, separate talks.

Touching on the Iran-Iraq armed conflict, V.F. Petrovskiy pointed out that ending the war requires international organs to tackle this, in particular the UN Security Council, which has at its disposal the necessary instruments for peacefully settling the dispute. In this connection he emphasized that the Soviet Union gives all possible support to UN Secretary General J. Perez de Cuellar's proposal to hold a UN Security Council session at the foreign ministerial level to discuss questions connected with ending the war. Naturally, for such a session to have a serious impact, it must be well prepared and a weighty draft resolution must be submitted for its examination. It may be confidently stated, the Soviet representative declared, that this opinion is shared by the states which I have visited.

The Soviet Union attaches great significance to questions of the safety and freedom of shipping in the Persian Gulf, regarding them in close connection with the need to settle the Iran-Iraq armed conflict and strengthen trust among the states of that region. This Soviet position is based on the concept of an all-embracing international security system advanced by the 27th CPSU Congress and the premise that the Persian Gulf is part of the Indian Ocean. The proposals for turning this area into a zone of peace, including an international conference on this question no later than 1988, enjoy active Soviet support. Therefore it is necessary to resolutely renounce actions which pose a threat to the safety and freedom of shipping in the Persian Gulf region -- actions which are being taken both directly and by way of building up the military presence there of nonlittoral states on the pretext of supposedly ensuring freedom of shipping. Our country proceeds from the premise that these questions can and must be solved at the negotiating table.

In conclusion the USSR deputy foreign minister pointed out that during his meetings and talks with leaders of the Persian Gulf countries great support was given to the USSR's readiness to participate, in particular, in multilateral talks among all states using the Indian Ocean with a view to formulating guarantees of the safety of maritime lines communication, including the Persian Gulf and the Strait of Hormuz, as well as guarantees of the littoral states' sovereignty over their natural resources.

Baghdad INA Cites AL-JUMHURIYAH

JN301200 Baghdad INA in English 1125 GMT 30 Apr 87

[Text] Baghad, April 30, INA -- Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister, Vladimir Petrovskiy has called upon the Security Council to adopt a collective mandatory resolution to put an end to the Iraq-Iran war.

In an interview published by AL-JUMHURIYAH daily here today, Mr. Petrovskiy said, before departure last Tuesday, the UN "is requested to practise its role as well as its mandatory moral and political powers by holding a conference for the Security Council, a conference to be held on the level of foreign ministers and attended by permanent and non-permanent members of the security council to bring an urgent end to the war."

He stressed that the Soviet Union was for adopting an effective resolution by the Security Council with regard to putting an end to the Iraq-Iran war.

Warning against the hazard of continuation of the Iraq-Iran war, Mr. Petrovskiy said such a thing would not only heighten tension and de-stabilize the Arab Gulf region, but would affect security of the Indian Ocean as well.

Referring to his tour of the Arab Gulf, which he concluded by a visit to Iraq, Mr. Petrovskiy said his tour confirmd the constructive, positive intentions of the parties he had visited.

He expressed optimism over the possibility of consolidating peace opportunities.

Mr. Petrovskiy pointed out "I am absolutely confident that the mainstream of events in the region is moving in the direction of reaching a peaceful settlement."

ISRAEL TRYING TO 'SHUN' MIDEAST SETTLEMENT

LD301329 Moscow TASS in English 1326 GMT 30 Apr 87

[Text] Moscow April 30 TASS -- TASS commentator Grigoriy Vasilyev writes:

Israeli Premier Yitzhak Shamir during his talks in Paris with French President Francois Mitterrand came out against what he called an "internationalization" of the Middle East conflict.

It is obvious that what the Israeli "hawk" meant was an interventional conference on the Middle East, which is favored by France as well as by the vast majority of other U.N. members.

The situation shaping in the Middle East and recent shifts in the positions of a number of peoples, including Middle Eastern ones, are evidence that the time has come to start translating the conference idea into reality.

It is not accidental that the position of the Soviet Union, which is for setting up a preparatory committee now and convening the conference as early as 1988, enjoys broad-based support that keeps growing all the time.

An early lifting of the dangerous tension persisting in the Middle East for long through the fault of Israel and its patrons meets the vital interests of all peoples in the region and will help improve the international situation in general.

The obstructionist position of Tel Aviv's Zionist rulers looks especially disgusting agsinst this background.

Stubbornly insisting on direct and separate talks with the Arabs on what is a clearly inequitable basis and with the occupation of Arab lands continuing, Isreal make every effort to shun a comprehensive Middle East settlement.

Such a settlement, as is known, must take into account the rights and interests of all peoples of the region, including the Palestinians' right to exercise national self-determination and set up an independent state of their own.

Shamir's remarks demonstrate that this is the last thing the Israeli rulers, who continue gambling on raw force and reckless military adventures in relations with Arab neighbors, would like to see.

NO JEWISH EMIGRATION, MIDEAST CONFERENCE LINK

AU301957 Paris AFP in English 1521 GMT 30 Apr 87

[Text] Moscow April 30 (AFP) -- The Soviet Union "does not accept" any linkage betwen the issue of Jewish emigration and the calling of an international Middle East peace conference, Foreign Ministry spokesman Gennadiy Gerasimov said here Thursday.

"We will not accept any such condition imposed by Israel for the calling of a conference," Mr. Gerasimov said.

Reacting to comments this week by Israeli Premier Yitzhaq Shamir, Mr. Gerasimov condemned Israel's "obstinate refusal" to enter a "constructive dialogue" to settle the Middle East conflict. He singled out Israel's determination "to keep the territories it has occupied since 1967".

"Such an attitude is a challenge to those who seek peace in the Middle East", he said.

During an official visit to France this week, Mr. Shamir called for "direct (Arab-Israeli) negotiations" and criticised the French position in favor of an international conference.

EGYPTIAN CLOSURE OF PLO OFFICES VIEWED

LD300656 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Arabic 1530 GMT 29 Apr 87

[Text] Egypt decided to close all the PLO bureaus in Egypt. 'Ismat Abd al-Majid, the Egyptian foreign affairs minister, explained this step as a result of the hostile stance he claims the Palestinians adopted toward Egypt at the PNC session in Algiers.

The political resolution of the PNC session pointed out the Egyptian people's role in supporting the just struggle of the Palestinian people. However, at the same time, the resolution pointed out the necessity of rejecting the unilateral Camp David agreements as a condition for the natural development of the Palestinian-Egyptian relations in accordance with the resolutions of the Arab summits and the previous resolutions of the Palestinian parliament in exile.

These events led to reactions, first of all from Israel, whose leaders expressed satisfaction with the complications of the relations between the PLO and Cairo. Yitzhaq Shamir, the Israeli prime minister, said: We have warned our Egyptian neighbors a hundred times that there is a contradiction between the Egypt's interests and the PLO's interests.

The progressive forces of the Arab world welcomed the Algiers PNC session as an important step toward uniting the ranks of the Palestinian resistance movement on an anti-imperialist basis. At this session, it was decided to abrogate the 1985 Amman agreement between the PLO and Jordan, as this agreement was one of the reasons of division.

The PLO, as it rejected the unilateral bargains, stressed its loyalty to the idea of holding a peaceful international conference on the Middle East under the auspices of the United Nations as a realistic step towards solving the Arab-Israeli conflict.

On this progressive basis it was possible to unite the basic Palestinian organizations, including Fatah, PFLP, DFLP, the Palestinain Communist Party, and others. The Algiers session stressed that the Palestinian issue -- and this means the whole Middle East conflict -- cannot be solved without the PLO's participation on equal footing with all the sides of the conflict.

It is not surprising that Washington and Tel Aviv received the results of the session with hostility. Richard Murphy, the U.S. assistant secretary of state, stated that unity achieved in Algiers destroys the chances of progress at the peace negotiations. The Israeli leaders sharply criticized the resolutions of the Algiers session. An Israeli minister announced that Israel and Jordan should look for Palestinians, outside the PLO, to participate in the negotiations.

The stance of Washington and Tel Aviv is clear. They do not want a real settlement of the conflict which takes into consideration the legitimate interests of all sides, but a unilateral bargain between Israel and individual Arab countries at the expense of the Palestinians. The restoration of PLO unity does not suit Washington and Tel Aviv.

Therefore, the U.S. and Israeli attempts to play anew on the Arab disagreements in order to liquidate the success of the Algiers session are quite clear. Here a question presents itself: For whose interest was the Egyptian Government working when it closed all the PLO bureaus on its soil?

PRAVDA VIEWS GORBACHEV, FRONTLINE STATES MEETING

PM301333 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Apr 87 Second Edition p 1

[Unattributed article: "M.S. Gorbachev Receives a Group of Southern African 'Frontline' States Ministers"]

[Text] Moscow April 29 TASS -- On 29 April Mikhail Gorbachev received a group of officials of the Frontline States of southern Africa in Moscow on a brief working visit. The group includes Zambian Foreign Minister Lule Mwananshiku, Zimbabwean Foreign Minister Witness Mangwende, Tanzanian Foreign Minister Benjamin Mkapa, Angolan Justice Minister Jose Fransa Dias van-Dunem and Mozambican Deputy Foreign Minister Daniel Saul Mbanze.

Mikhail Gorbachev and the visitors discussed some urgent international problems, such as the situation in the south of Africa and the causes of explosive tensions there.

Mikhail Gorbachev noted that the Soviet leadership took a positive view of the initiative of the Frontline States, which had sent high-ranking envoys to socialist countries to exchange views of the situation in Southern Africa. Tensions are persisting in that part of the world, exerting their influence on world developments. The blame for this situation rests with the Western countries and South Africa, which refuse to face up to the realities of the world and Africa today.

These realities consist of the fact that there exist today developing countries which have formed in the course of a long struggle for national independence and as a result of the disintegration of the colonial system. These countries have embarked on the road of independent development and progress. They are absolutely dissatisfied with the machinery of unequivalent exchanges put together by the neocolonialists.

At the same time the Western countries, which in the past built their prosperity in large measure through the exploitation of former colonies, do not want to give up these sources of enrichment.

The concrete problems facing the countries of the region are understandable in the context of this situation. It is clear, for instance, that South Africa, whose racist regime is deplored by the whole of the world public, is being assigned the role of a policeman there and that it is simultaneously being used as a tool of economic pressure on neighboring countries.

Mikhail Gorbachev said that the Soviet Union did not have any special interests in the south of Africa except the desire that the peoples and countries of the region should at long last be given an opportunity to decide questions of their development and their internal and external affairs in a sovereign manner and in the situation of peace and stability. We believe that the cause of the peoples of southern Africa is a just cause, we have taken their side and we are giving them assistance and support. This will remain so in the future as well.

The participants in the meeting said that the battle against the apartheid regime would call for the considerable efforts of the peoples of South Africa and Namibia, the Frontline States and the world community as a whole. In this situation special importance is attached to the further consolidation of the unity of African countries, primarily the Frontline States.

The envoys from the Frontline States said that they approved and supported the process of reorganization carried out in the Soviet Union and believed that it would serve the interests of not only the Soviet people but of all the progressive forces and friends of the Soviet Union. They also voiced support for the Soviet Union's efforts to avert nuclear catastrophe, achieve disarmament and guarantee the security of the peoples.

Mikhail Gorbachev's meeting with the envoys of the Frontline States passed in a warm and friendly atmosphere of mutual understanding.

Eduard Shevardnadze, a member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, Anatoliy Dobrynin, a secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Vladimir Kamentsev, a deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, took part in the meeting.

PRAVDA NOTES ANGOLAN PARTY DELEGATION VISIT

PM301051 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Apr 87 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Guests From Angola"]

[Text] Under the plan for ties between the CPSU and the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party [MPLA-PT] an MPLA-PT delegation headed by J.M. de Oliveira Barradash [name as published], chief of the Central Committee Production Questions Department, visited our country 17 through 27 April.

The delegation was received at the CPSU Central Committee Economic Department and the CPSU Central Committee Academy of Social Sciences and visited the Latvian SSR and a number of enterprises and establishments. During the meetings and talks the Angolan comrades familiarized themselves with party organizations' activities aimed at fulfilling the 27th CPSU Congress and the CPSU Central Committee January (1987) Plenum decisions on improving leadership of the national economy. They emphasized the special value for progressive countries of experience of the Soviet Union's present large-scale restructuring of the management system and methods of economic management.

NAMIBIA'S SWAPO OFFICIAL PRAISES MOSCOW SUPPORT

MB291448 Harare Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 29 Apr 87

[Text] SWAPO is to open a permanent representation in the Soviet Union shortly. SWAPO [South-West African Peoples Organization] member of the Politburo and secretary for foreign affairs, Comrade Theo-Ben Gurirab, made the disclosure in Moscow where he is leading a SWAPO delegation. The delegation is in the Soviet Union at the invitation of the Soviet-Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Committee in connection with SWAPO's 27th anniversary.

Speaking at a news conference, Comrade Gurirab said the situation in Namibia offers special opportunities for further development of the Namibian people's struggle for independence. Comrade Gurirab also said SWAPO had carried out a number of diplomatic initiatives aimed at finding a peaceful solution to the Namibian problem. He said the People's Liberation Army of Namibia has stepped up its fight against the South African occupation troops in the northern and central southern districts. The leader of the SWAPO delegation said that, guided by the principles of internationalism, the Soviet Union has always rendered support to the Namibian people in their struggle for freedom and independence.

FURTHER ON ZAKHAROV DELEGATION VISIT TO COLOMBIA

PM301337 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Apr 87 Second Editiion p 4

[TASS report: "Stay in Colombia"]

[Text] Bogota, 28 Apr -- The CPSU delegation headed by V. A. Zakharov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of Kalmyk CPSU Obkom, which is here at the invitation of the Colombian Communist Party leadership, has visited the editorial offices of the newspaper VOZ, the central press organ of the country's communists.

On the same day the CPSU delegation members had a meeting with representatives of the leadership of the Patriotic Union, a coalition of left-wing forces. Pardo Leal, chairman of the Patriotic Union National Coordinating Committee, briefed them on the work of activists in preparing for the municipal elections in the country scheduled for next year and pointed to the attempts of internal reactionary forces to curb the association's growing influence among the masses.

Talks With CP Head

PM301347 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Apr 87 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "CPSU Delegation Visit"]

[Text] Bogota, 25 Apr -- The CPSU delegation here at the invitation of the Colombian Communist Party (PCC) leadership had a meeting with Gilberto Vieira, general secretary of the PCC Central Committee. The head of the delegation -- V.A. Zakharov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Kalmyk CPSU Obkom -- talked about progress made by the Soviet people in their fulfillment of the decisions made by the 27th CPSU Congress and the XPSU Central Committee January Plenum and about the current restructuring process aimed at accelerating socioeconomic development and further democratizing Soviet society. G. Vieira was informed on the USSR's latest peace initiatives.

In his turn, the general secretary of the PCC Central Committee analyzed the domestic political situation in his country, noting that local reactionaries have stepped up their activity against democracy with the purpose of destabilizing the situation in Colombia. G. Vieira stressed that communists are pooling their efforts with other progressive organizations in the country to defend the democratic process and support reform in the social and political spheres. In this connection he talked in detail about PCC work to strengthen the unity of democratic forces and broaden the Communist Party's influence and authority among the country's population, and also about the tasks currently facing the country.

The conversation proceeded in an atmosphere of friendship and cordiality.

PAPER SAYS CONTRAS TO RECEIVE U.S. MISSILES

LD301928 Moscow TASS in English 1616 GMT 30 Apr 87

[Text] New York April 30 TASS -- Nicaraguan contras will soon receive between 300 and 400 anti-aircraft missiles as part of U.S. arms deliveries, the newspaper CHICAGO TRIBUNE has reported, quoting a contra spokesman.

The United States, it said, would provide the rebels with heavy machine-guns and a transport plane for raids inside Nicaraguan territory.

KILLING OF U.S. CITIZEN IN NICARAGUA PROTESTED

LD301620 Moscow TASS in English 1540 GMT 30 Apr 87

[Text] Managua April 30 TASS -- A protest demonstration was held in front of the U.S. Embassy in Managua against the policy of the Reagan administration. A U.S. citizen, engineer Benjamin Linder became another victim of this policy. He was killed by Somozan bandits last Tuesday in one of the northern departments of Nicaragua where he had been working for some two years participating in electrification of rural areas.

Hundreds of Americans helping Nicaraguans to build a new life commemorated with a minute of silence the memory of their compatriot killed by mercenaries armed, trained and guided by the American CIA and the U.S. Administration.

On behalf of U.S. citizens living in Nicaragua, demonstrators said that the very fact of support for Somozan units by the United States ran counter to the basic rules of international law. Demonstration participants handed over a note of protet to the U.S. ambassador to Nicaragua where they imposed the entire responsibility for the crime on the Washington administration.

The Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto forwarded a protest note to U.S. State Secretary George Shultz where he pointed out that B. Linder's killing had clearly shown again the criminal character of the U.S. Administration's actions undertaken in line with its official policy of state terrorism.

ORTEGA MEETS SOVIET INTERPARLIAMENTARY GROUP

LD301252 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1230 GMT 30 Apr 87

[From the "Novosti" newscast]

[Text] A USSR Parliamentary Group delegation headed by Comrade Tolkunov has met Daniel Ortega, president of the Republic of Nicaragua, in Managua. The head of the Soviet delegation set forth at the meeting the USSR foreign policy measures aimed at reducing the level of nuclear tension and eliminating regional conflicts. Daniel Ortega gave a a high evaluation of the Soviet peace intiatives which are in keeping with contemporary requirements.

SOVIET-CUBAN SCI-TECH COMMISSION MEETS 29-30 APR

LD302000 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1700 GMT 30 Apr 87

[Text] A session of the intergovernmental Soviet-Cuban Commission on economic and scientific-technical cooperation took place on 29-30 April in Moscow. A wide range of issues connected with the further development of foreign trade, economic and scientific-technical links between the USSR and the Republic of Cuba was discussed at the session. Considerable attention was paid to the development of new forms of cooperation between our countries.

Intergovernmental agreements on the main principles of the creation and the work of Soviet-Cuban joint enterprises on Cuban territory were signed. The development of a draft intergovernmental agreement on the implementation of direct production and scientific-technical links between Soviet and Cuban organizations is envisaged.

POLITBURO DISCUSSES RESTRUCTURING, OTHER TOPICS

LD302007 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1730 GMT 30 Apr 87

[Text] The 30 April CPSU Central Committee Politburo session examined the results of the All-Union Communist Subbotnik devoted to the 117th anniversary of the birth of Vladimir Ilich Lenin. The communist subbotnik, which involved 159 million people, was clear evidence of the growth of the political and labor activity of Soviet people and their creative exertions directed at putting into practice the decisions of the 27th congress and the CPSU Central Committee January 1987 Plenum and at marking the 70th anniversary of the Great October in a worthy manner. The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU and the Komsomol Central Committee, bearing in mind the wishes of the working people, have decided to direct the extra resources produced on the subbotnik toward the reconstruction and technical reequipping of medical establishments.

The Politburo examined the government's proposal on basic guidelines for restructuring the state system for planning the country's economic and social development and the system of material and technical supply, with a view to bringing them into line with the new requirements stemming from the transition to economically efficient methods of management in the national economy.

It was stressed that planned management of the economy as a unified national economic complex is one of the most important achievements and advantages of socialism and the main instrument for implementing the party's economic policy. The new system of planning, which relies on economic methods, must strengthen the influence of the plan on accelerating the development of the national economy and raising its effectiveness, and ensure the democratization of management, extension of economic independence, strengthening of the responsibility of enterprises and associations on the basis of the new draft law on state enterprises, and provision of broad initiative to labor collectives in the attainment of high final results.

It is intended to expand openness and bring discussion by the broad public of major national economic, scientific and technical, and ecological problems. It is planned to radically change the forms and methods of planning, to transfer it to a normative basis and a system of state-placed orders, and to release ministries and enterprises from petty supervision and detailed regulation of the work of enterprises. Measures were outlined for improving the forms and methods of organizing material and technical supplies to the national economy, aimed at creating a mobile, all-state system with wholesale trade and direct links between consumers and producers and promoting the effective use of resources and increased stability and reliability of material and technical supplies. In accordance with the new tasks, it is intended to improve the structure of the USSR State Planning Committee and the USSR State Committee for Material and Technical Supply, to strengthen cooperation between them, and also to coordinate their activity with the permanent organs of the USSR Council of Ministers, ministries, and departments.

The question of increasing the role of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology in guiding the country's scientific-technical progress was considered. Attention was drawn to the need to make fuller use of accumulated scientific-technical potential, strengthen the integration of science and production, and ensure coordination of academic, higher educational, and industrial science.

The Politburo discussed measures to improve the work of the committee, strengthen forecasting and analytical work in determining the paths of development of science and technology, and elaborate the economic mechanism for management of scientific-technical progress, and work to place scientific research and planning and design institutes and organizations on full financial autonomy and self-financing.

Emphasis was placed upon the particular importance of questions of implementing the comprehensive program of scientific-technical progress of the CEMA member-countries up to the year 2000.

The Politburo approved the results of the conversations held by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev and other Soviet leaders with Hafiz al-Asad, general secretary of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and president of the Syrian Arab Republic. The talks, held in a spirit of trust and mutual understanding, reaffirmed the unswerving nature of the course of the leadership of the two countries toward all-around Soviet-Syrian cooperation, and opened favorable new prospects for the further development of relations of firm friendship between the Soviet Union and Syria on the basis of the 1980 treaty.

The commonality of views on a broad range of international problems, including the Near East, was noted with satisfaction. The shared understanding of the need to overcome the tension and confrontation imposed by imperialist circles and their allies on the countries and peoples of the Near East, and to achieve a turn toward unblocking the conflict and toward practical preparation for an international conference was deemed to be of fundamental importance.

The results of Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's and Nikolay Ivanovich Ryzhkov's talks with Georgiy Atanasov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, who was on an official friendly visit to the USSR, were approved.

Having positively appraised the work to establish direct links and set up joint Soviet-Bulgarian enterprises and associations, the CPSU Central Committee Politburo gave specific directives aimed at heightening the dynamism and efficiency of the process of integration between the USSR and Bulgaria.

The results of the meeting between Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev and Rene Urbany, chairman of the Luxembourg Communist Party, were considered. The meeting confirmed the importance of comradely relations between communists of various countries and their mutual understanding on the basis of adherence to shared ideals, for resolving their national problems, and achieving success in the struggle to restructure international relations in the interests of the peace and security of all people.

The results of the working visit by Yegor Kuzmich Ligachev to the Hungarian People's Republic were discussed. It was noted that the conversations with the Hungarian leaders and meetings with the party and economic aktiv promoted the discovery of new possibilities for deepening economic and scientific-technical integration, a strengthening of ideological cooperation, an improvement in interparty links, and the invigoration of the joint study of accumulated experience fostering advances in Soviet-Hungarian cooperation.

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo session also considered certain other questions of domestic and foreign policy.

POLITBURO EXPRESSES 'GRATITUDE' AFTER SUBBOTNIK

LD302315 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 30 Apr 87

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] In an announcement about the recent All-Union Communist Subbotnik, dedicated to the 117th anniversary of the birth of Vladimir Ilich Lenin, the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU, and the Komsomol Central Committee note that it provided vivid testimony to Soviet people's political and labor activity. According to preliminary information, industrial goods worth 1,387,000,000 rubles were produced on that day. A total of R208 million was earned and paid into the 5-Year Plan fund.

The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU, and the Komsomol Central Committee express heartfelt gratitude to the workers, kolkhoz farmers, engineering and technical staff, white collar workers, young people, Soviet Army and Navy personnel, war and labor veterans, and everyone who took an active part in the All-Union Communist Subbotnik, for their unstinting and unremunerated labor.

PRAVDA CITES GORBACHEV SPEECH AT KOMSOMOL CONGRESS

PM221050 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Apr 87 Second Edition pp 1, 2

["M.S. Gorbachev's Address to the 20th Komsomol Congress: Youth -- The Creative Strength of Revolutionary Renewal" -- PRAVDA headline; passages between slantlines published in boldface]

[Text] Dear Comrade Komsomol members, the 20th Congress of the Leninist Komsomol, an organization linked with the militant and labor youth of almost every Soviet person, an organization which has given all of us our start into the new socialist life, is in its second day of work.

I have probably never felt such an enormous desire to take part in discussion as I feel today at the Komsomol congress. I know my comrades in the party Central Committee and government share this feeling. I think this is understandable. This hall contains the representatives of both today's and tomorrow's Land of the Soviets. Everything said here is important not only for today but also for the future. There are and can be no indifferent people here, for everyone feels -- and this cannot but be felt -- your revived Komsomol fervor, fighting spirit, solicitous concern for the present, and orientation to the future. Your mood is also communicated to us. We are growing young with you at the present time. /(Applause)/.

The Communist Party and the whole of our society have the greatest interest in your congress proving a real landmark and opening a new page in the country's youth movement. Both the report and the debates indicate the Komsomol's understanding of its responsibility to the country and the people and young people's ardent desire to be involved even more energetically in the process of profound change and renewal of all aspects of the life of the society. It is a fine attitude, and it alone is capable of giving sense and inspiration to work and life. /(Applause)/.

The exacting atmosphere of your congress cannot fail to gladden us. It is in tune with the current stage of the country's development and the acuity and significance of the problems presently tackled in our society. We are certain this atmosphere expresses the aspiration of all young Soviet people. Here, at the congress, everything points to the fact that young people feel themselves an inseparable part of the revolutionary processes taking place in our country. This is a noteworthy phenomenon. It is a matter of the Komsomol's stance. I welcome on behalf of the CPSU Central Committee Viktor Mironenko's statement that the Komsomol is unequivocally in favor of restructuring. /(Applause)/. We take this, Comrades, as being the stance of all the country's young people, since you are their representatives. /(Applause)/.

I will go further: Your stance is of enormous political significance for the party. The Komsomol congress is taking place at an extremely crucial time, a time of bold initiatives and strenuous work. In terms of the scale of the social transformations taking place we are undoubtedly living in extraordinary times. You, dear friends, are to take part in the revolutionary renewal of socialist society. /(Applause)/.

You hold in your hands the gigantic economic potential of a great power, the unique riches and beauty of your native land, enormous scientific achievements, and the humanist values and traditions of our culture and ideology. You are to continue the cause of the October Revolution and preserve world peace.

Young people bear an enormous responsibility on their shoulders: responsibility for the country, for the destiny of socialism, and for a peaceful future for the whole of human civilization. It is our party's comradely wish that you spare no effort to achieve these lofty aims. This, after all, is the most important thing in people's life. /(Applause)/.

The present time provides a magnificent schooling in civic-mindedness and political and ideological maturation. Try to understand as thoroughly as possible the essence of the changes that have begun, to perceive their innovative spirit, and to better appreciate what they mean to your generation and society as a whole. Only such understanding -- an understanding of the depth, scale, and innovativeness of the changes involved with restructuring -- will supply a real, vital boost to creative labor and help you achieve a clear idea of your own place and role at one of the most crucial stages in the history of our socialist state.

We want you to be active, conscious participants in restructuring. /(Applause)/. I will even venture to say: Don't take everything on trust. Make sure you understand everything and draw on the basis of that understanding the conclusions necessary for your own life. It is, after all, that kind of clear and considered stance that is needed to solve the tasks of restructuring.

Every generation of Soviet people has had to tackle a major task. But before speaking about your task, I would recall the words of Vladimir Ilich, who said that "The future of our young people excites me profoundly. It is part of the revolution." It was correct then, when Lenin said it, and it is no less important, significant, or true today. For the revolution goes on. /(Applause)/.

When assessing our history in the broadest possible terms we are able to see all its victories, achievements, errors, bitterness, and disappointments. Measured in those terms we can say with pride that our young people, having embarked on the path of the October Revolution, have justified the hopes of the revolutionary fighters and fulfilled their mission. /(Applause)/.

For one generation it was the revolution, the civil war, and the first 5-year plans; for another, it was the Great Patriotic War; and the youth of another was spent in the heroic years of postwar reconstruction. You and your contemporaries are now taking over from those who opened up the virgin lands, discovered the Tyumen oil fields, built the Baykal-Amur Mainline, built electric power stations in Siberia, and conquered the heights of scientific and technical progress. The great deeds that make our people and country great grow out of selfless everyday labor. /(Applause)/.

The young people of the Land of the Soviets have always been worthy of the people and the motherland that raised and nurtured them. That is how it was, and we Communists are certain it will continue. /(Applause)/.

Allow me, from the congress rostrum, to express on behalf of the party and the Konsomol our deep respect for and heartfelt gratitude to your glorious predecessors -- those who carried out the greatest revolution in mankind's history, built and defended socialism, and consolidated the might of the Union of Soviet Socialist republics. /(Applause)/.

Their deeds are a priceless part of our history. They will always be remembered by the people. They are the heroic destiny of our great country's history!

I.

Comrades, the essence of the party's course of renewal and restructuring is expressed in the concise formulation: more socialism. Therein lies the answer to the main question -- the question of the viability of society.

The 70 years since the October Revolution have shown the powerful, vital resources of the socialist system. Socialism can boast of enormous social victories, universally recognized economic and cultural achievements, and inspiring historical prospects. We are rightly proud of this and cherish the great values of the society.

There is another question: Are we satisfied with the present state of affairs? Here we are obliged to say with utter realism and forthrightness that the answer is no, we are not satisfied. We are faced with the task of fully revealing and utilizing all the advantages and potential of socialism, its very rich material and moral reserves and its powerful revolutionary charge.

When we say more socialism, we are stressing that we need a socialism that is being constantly renewed and developed, a socialism that is capable economically, culturally, and morally of being in the vanguard of human civilization. /Applause)/.

More socialism means more dynamism and creativity, better organization and order, greater scientific validation and initiative in management, and greater administrative efficiency.

More socialism means greater social justice and enhancement of the prestige of labor -- which is the foremeost value in socialist society.

More socialism means greater democracy, more openness and collectivism in our communal life, more culture, greater humanity in relations among people, and more dignity and self-respect of the individual.

More socialism means greater striving toward lofty patriotic goals and greater civic concern for the affairs of the country and for peace.

It is our common duty, the duty of all generations of Soviet people, to ensure that our motherland enters the 21st century a mighty and prosperous power. /(Applause)/.

Comrades, it is now 2 years since we began restructuring every sphere of our society's life. People are naturally thinking about what is happening, evaluating the changes that have begun and those that are to come, comparing them with the past, and noting restructuring's successes and failures. Many people are asking the question: What have we and have we not succeeded in doing? I will talk about the most important thing here. In a short period we have covered, in terms of historical yardsticks, a quite considerable distance. It has been a path of truth and critical reinterpretation of reality, an arduous path of developing new ideas and concept of social renovation. It is yielding results.

In-depth analysis of the state of affairs in the country, incisive criticism of negative phenomena, and the growing democratization of life have begun a moral cleansing of society, the emancipation of people's minds, and a growth in social activeness.

In short, the past period has not been easy, but it has, in the final analysis, been productive. On this plane we have achieved the most vital thing: The ideas of renewal and revolutionary changes have captured the minds of millions and won over to their side the overwhelming majority of our people. Everything indicates that the tone of our public life is being set by the supporters of restructuring. We think that this process, this trend, will intensify and grow. That is the main thing, Comrades! /(Applause)/.

We have taken far-reaching decisions on the basic areas of implementing restructuring and on our political line elaborated at the 27th party congress. They embrace all spheres: the economy, culture, the social field, and the life of party and public organizations and labor collectives.

Figuratively speaking, we today possess an accurate compass, a true bearing has been taken, and the last 2 years have increased our certainty in the correctness of our chosen path -- the path of acceleration and restructuring. The main thing now is to advance and shift the center of gravity toward the practical work of implementing the decisions which have been taken. I do not want to say: Let's end the discussion. We are still going to need quite a lot of discussion to clear up all the new questions with which that restructuring poses and confronts us. And yet it is practical action that is now crucial.

We have no right to forget the lessons of the past. I have already spoken about them, but I am going to repeat them now: Quite a lot of good decisions were made by us previously, but they did not always lead to the serious changes that society was counting on. They failed to do so primarily because they were not backed up by action.

The CPSU Central Committee has called time and again for action on the part of everyone. Action, action, action, therein lies the guarantee of restructuring's success at the present stage. Fewer loud words and more practical deeds loud in content. /(Applause)/.

That is why, dear friends, all of us who represent the party Central Committee and Soviet Government at your congress have been very gladdened by the Komsomol congress' businesslike attitude and your desire to promote restructuring and assert its spirit and deeds by your practical involvement and youthful energy. It is only natural that the following words of Lenin should have been cited here: "Only in labor, together with the workers and the peasants, is it possible to become a true communist." That, after all, is the main task of a political organization such as the Komsomol. /(Applause)/.

Both in the report and in their speeches delegates have turned to this idea of Ilich's more than once. When we say that the time has come for practical deeds, we are urging that the Komsomol find its work place everywhere, take part in resolving all the tasks of restructuring, combat stagnation, and actively campaign for improvements in the country's life. I welcome the active stance adopted by congress delegates, including those who have spoken from this rostrum! /(Applause)/.

The question is sometimes asked: Are there opponents to restructuring and, if there are, who are they? Sometimes I am asked even in letters: "Mikhail Sergeyevich, give us a few names at least." /(Laughter in the hall)/.

I think we must clarify this question. We do not have any political opponents and there is no opposition to restructuring. There are difficulties at the initial stage of these revolutionary changes. These difficulties affect all of us to some degree or other. Since we are all, so to speak, children of our time. The mechanism slowing down restructuring did not come about of its own accord. Those who personify it are to be found at the level of the Central Committee and government, in ministries, in republics, and in oblasts. They are to be found in labor collectives and even in the Komsomol, although it was difficult fo you to be infected by conservative feelings. /(Applause)/.

The fact of the matter is that we must now think in a new way, act in a new way, work in a new way, and adopt new approaches to tackling the new tasks. Therein reside the difficulties and complexity of restructuring.

It is probably necessary to add that there are people who have become accustomed to the old way of life and do not want to change it, or are doing so only very slowly. Their stance is objectively out of tune with the spirit of restructuring. Not everyone, for example, has been pleased by increased demands and strict accountabilty for the work you are assigned. When it has been firmly stated that everyone is to be rewarded only for the work actually done, this has caused dissatisfaction in some people. But tell me, is such a formulation of the question not fair? Surely it is dictated by the progress of our development. I think you will agree these are not armchair inventions. Life requires it to be so. /(Applause)/.

It is not easy, of course, to overcome such an attitude, since many people have over many years grown accustomed to receiving wages they have not earned, "guaranteed" bonuses, and so forth, and so forth. Serious economic and educational work is needed if we are to eradicate parasitic and consumerist attitudes. The material and social position of a person in our society must be determined by his labor, and labor alone. /(Applause)/. If these principles are to remain unshakable, it is essential that this be achieved on a countrywide scale and in every labor collective. This is particularly so in labor collectives. They are the buttress of restructuring. The struggle between working people's awakened initiative and all that is stagnant and rejected by life is being waged in the labor collectives. /(Applause)/.

Of course, it is necessary to isolate in particular a problem such as the antibureaucracy struggle. Understanding of the importance of this task has been expressed at your congress. Does society possess guarantees for a successful struggle against the evil of bureaucracy? It does. You and I know what has to be done. Above all it is essential to have openness. Criticism and further development of the democratic principles of our society are also needed.

This is no temporary or utilitarian necessity, as some people think. It is a question of principle. Openness, criticism, and democracy are the driving forces of renewal; their absence a will again lead us to stagnation.

You know there is still an argument as to whether there is too much criticism, whether such extensive openness is needed, and whether democracy will result in some undesirable phenomena. We do not regard this argument as something negative: It actually reveals a concern for the stability of our society. We must not waste time in merely talking about democracy. There are people who seemingly advocate the new but who, when it comes to action, hedge in the development of democracy, criticism, and openness with all manner of conditions and provisions.

I do not know how many statements I have made on this question on the CPSU Central Committee's behalf, but I will say once again: Comrades, criticism and openness must mount guard over the political and moral health of our society. /(Applause)/. As far as democracy is concerned, it is time everyone understood that socialism simply cannot exist without true democracy. Socialism is the system of the working people, socialism is democracy. /(Applause)/.

At the same time I do not consider it superfluous to stress with the utmost force that democracy is far from being anarchy or total license, a matter of settling scores, or an opportunity to discredit someone for the sake of personal gain. Incidentally, cases of this kind, albeit isolated, do occur. A magazine, newspaper, the mass media, or public rostrum must not be turned into a means for settling personal scores. True democracy is inseparable from honesty, decency, responsibility, forthright judgment, respect for the opinion of others, and strict observance of the laws and norms of socialist communal life.

As for the actions of people who try to "profit" from democracy for their own personal ends, the best means of combatting them are openness and the creation of the kind of public opinion that will expose selfishness, demagogic license, and attempts to use democracy for personal gain. The party Central Committee's opinion is that openness, criticism, and democracy are essential if restructuring is to be moved decisively forward. /(Applause)/.

If some people try under the new conditions to revive the worthless trends and phenomena which we condemned at the party congress in front of the whole country, obtaining the complete approval of our people, I believe we should not permit it. What do I have in mind here? Much that was negative in the past was bound up with the fact that there were whole areas exempted from criticism and exempted from monitoring by the people, the party, or Central Committee. How this happened has already been discussed, and there is no point in returning to it now. What is important is something else. We have no right now to allow new areas of life in our society, new organizations, new individuals, new figures at any level, whether rayon or union, to appear that are exempt from criticism or monitoring. I think we have drawn the correct conclusions and must be strictly guided by them today.

What is your opinion? /(Applause)/. That applause is particularly valuable, supportive, as it is, of our party line. /(Applause)/.

In fact, you understand well the need to pursue it even further, since you have come from every corner of the country and know life as it really is -- it stands there in front of you. You can now see in terms of experience of work in your own collective and in terms of the situation in the country that the new developmental stage of socialist democracy is still only at its beginning, only just gathering momentum. That is why we so need the atmosphere of activity and openness that is growing increasingly strong in the country, since without this working, businesslike atmosphere, I repeat, there will be no restructuring.

Restructuring, Comrades, is for people. People will now judge restructuring by how its ideas and intentions are embodied in real deeds and by the kind of changes they bring to the everyday lives of millions. It is the sincerity of our policy that is at stake.

The worst thing now would be to indulge in wishful thinking, to rig results, to depict successes and achievements where they do not yet exist, and to portray changes where they have not yet taken place. Trust in restructuring will be underminded if we do not deal with what is perhaps ourd most dangerous enemy -- misrepresntation, the habit of which has, unfortunately, become deeply rooted. /The most urgent task is to ensure restructuring in deed. Those who would like to restrict themselves to talking about restructuring must be resolutely pushed aside. There must be no concessions on our part on this main question. That is how the question stands! (Applause)/.

We can understand that different people need differing amounts of time to consider the situation in society and the country and to restructure themselves. We must give them their chance. Obviously, the rate at which restructuring takes place reveals the personality and psychological makeup of the person and the level of his political maturity. In each case this process will take place individually. This is understandable. /But one cannot justify or adopt the stance of those who try to accomodate themselves to restructuring and reduce it to mere talk. We must be vigilant. We need real restructuring for life, for the people, and for socialism, and not for the sake of mere words. /Applause)/.

II.

Comrades, the party's main task, if one is talking about the problems of the country's youth movement today, is to open up the widest prospects for young people, to make the doors wide open to them everywhere -- in every area of economic, scientific, and technical progress, social creatifvity, and spiritual development. This means giving young men and women scope for independence, freeing them from petty surveillance and supervision, and educating them by means of real deeds and the exercise of real responsibility -- by trust. /(Applause)/.

If young people are to be motivated to carry out very difficult tasks, appeals and slogans do not, in our view, suffice. Young people's enthusiasm must be underpinned by active concern for the young people's lives.

What do we mean? What do we in the CPSU Central Committee see as the most important areas in work with young people at the present stage?

/First./ It is essential to create all the conditions necessary for young people's mass participation in the process of renewing and democratizing society and to help them master the political culture of socialism in practice.

The future of socialist democracy is bound up with the development of competitive mechanisms in the economy, science, and intellectual life, the extension of self-management at all levels, and the enhancement of the role of personal initiative on the part of everyone. You must master the whole array of means available under people's power and direct your youthful energy into democratizing the country's life.

On the other hand, it is only with real experience of democratization, your own practical experience, no matter how difficult it is at times, that you will be able to foster in yourself and your contemporaries civic-mindedness, a communist world outlook, patriotic pride, healthy discontent, a sense of principle, and firmness of character.

Of course difficulties and some temporary holdups can occur en route. Today all of us, and not just young people, must learn how to live and work according to the laws and norms of developing democracy and to immunize ourselves against various kinds of "infantile disorders" bound up with the deepening of this process.

There is no need to be afraid of this. Social experience, action, real life, and folk wisdom will put everything in its proper place and judge according to merits. It is important today that we all learn social creativity and teach it to young people, for no progress is possible without it. Without progress there can be no acceleration and the targets we have set will not be met.

/Second/. We must show serious concern to ensure the constant renewal and enrichment of society's intellectual potential. The need for this is dictated by the social, scientific, and technical prospects. All of us representatives of the CPSU Central Committee and Soviet Government regard with deep satisfaction and approval the thorough and serious way in which your congress is discussing the question of the Komsomol's contribution to the country's economic and social development. /(Applause)/.

Yes, comrades, our economy is faced with truly immense tasks in terms of both their scale and their novelty. The most difficult tasks fall within this 5-year plan. We must withstand another 2-3 very difficult years, when we must, while advancing, simultaneously resolve major problems and create all the prerequisites -- political, economic, organizational, legal, psychological, spiritual, and moral -- that are necessary for restructuring. We must simultaneously move forward in all areas. This is perhaps the most strenuous but clearly also the most interesting period. /(Applause)/.

During this 5-year plan we must modernize virtually all our country's machine-building and bring its main parameters up to world standards. Last year we were examining the state of affairs there prior to the Central Committee's June plenum; it emerged that many of our machine-building sectors are producing at most 50 percent of output to world standards and sometimes only 25-30 percent. How, then, will we set new levels of labor productivity, resolve the problems of automation and mechanization, and ensure rapid rates of transformation?

After all, we must find answers to many questions in the economy. It is there that the preconditions necessary to pursue the strong social policy we have drawn up are being created. [paragraph continues]

We need real breakthroughs in industry, particularly in our country's machine building, and in scientific and technical progress. The foundations for these breakthroughs are being laid today.

That is why the extremely complicated and novel tasks of the 12th 5-Year Plan are making quite new demands on everyone, particularly young people. Your generation must be ready to take part in a very major modernization of our economy based on an organic combination of the achievements of the scientific and technical revolution and the advantages of socialism. What we do in our machine building and science in the 12th 5-Year Plan must then be applied throughout the economy and the entire face of it altered.

At the same time we are mastering the new management and administrative mechanism and adopting economic acountability, self-capitalization, and high quality standards. I want to welcome the clear and precise civic posture adopted by young workers and engineers, who have resolutely supported the party line of raising quality and backed the state acceptance service. They have done so despite the fact that it has very sharply affected labor collectives and posed acute problems. /(Applause)/.

In the last 2 years this is perhaps the most important practical fact that has revealed in depth the stance of our working class and the working people of the country. You know that in the first months of this year people working at enterprises in some places did not receive all their wages, and bonuses disappeared. The view that the Central Committee has received from workers is that wages will no longer be obtained for substandard work. This is a simple and very sensible stance which expresses the support of the country's working class for the demands of restructuring and the tasks of acceleration.

From this rostrum I want to greet the young workers and engineers who are worthily representing the working class and all the working people of the country at this congress. /(Applause)/.

We value, Comrades, our people's understanding of party policy, a policy that will bear fruit in the society of today and tomorrow provided it is wholeheartedly accepted by the people and given their practical support. If this does not happen, the policy is dead, and there will be no progress. That is why I consider it necessary to highlight this question.

In the report and in speeches, delegates presented a broad panorama of practical deeds performed by the Komsomol and young people. Relying on the experience of my own trips around the country, I want to confirm the truthfulness of what has been said. Young people are indeed to be found in the most taxing sectors where the economy is being built, in the foremost areas where the struggle for scientific and technical progress is being waged. They are currently assuming the enormous burden of responsibility for developing the economy. We see and cherish this, Comrades. I am certain that it is seen and valued by the entire people! /(Applause)/.

I have recently gotten acquainted with our young people's labor deeds in the Far East, Siberia, the Ukraine, Moscow, Leningrad, and the Baltic. I could say a lot on this matter. The Central Committee and the government are counting on the assistance of young people in implementing the key tasks of our economic strategy, and are fully justified in doing so.

I want to cite just one example confirming that young people are already doing a good deal and are getting down to what are perhaps the most important problems, the solution of which will have enormous consequences for the development of scientific and technical progress in the country. I recently learned about the work of a young scientific collective engaged in what I would call a top-priority task for our science and economy -- the creation of a supercomputer.

We need such productive complexes today to create modern systems to run major installations, to automate planning and modeling, to produce global weather forecasts, to carry out space exploration, and to solve major tasks in science, technology, and the country's defense capability. It is worth noting that the development of the most complicated complexes has been entrusted to young people and Komsomol members -- yesterday's VUZ graduates. Specialists in various fields, they have set up creative youth collectives and are working selflessly and unstintingly. These people have no questions about their wages or work time. They are all engrossed in their ideas.

It is this infinite devotion to the job and these high qualifications that have helped the young people to make a breakthrough in a vitally important avenue of our development. Yes, we believe in the success of this immense work. Versatile computers that can carry out 125 million instructions per second -- and even more in certain specialized applications -- have been created and are already in series production. In the next few years the collective will complete work on the creation of a computer with an operating speed of more than 1 billion instructions per second. That will be in the 12th 5-Year Plan. Subsequently a computer with an operating speed of more than 10 billion instructions per second will be created. From your congress rostrum I would like to cite the names of Sergey Tarasov, Fedor Gruzdov, Vladimir Volin, Shamil Alyautdinov, Valentina Khrapova, and Vladimir Grebenshchikov. I will name their senior mentors, our eminent scientists -- K.A. Valiyev, G.G. Ryabov, B.A. Babayan, and A.A. Nazaryan.

Permit me to cordially greet them! /(Applause)/.

Some people in the West have pinned a lot of calculations on the Soviet Union lagging behind in scientific and technical progress, including creating supercomputers. Those who have ears to hear let them hear the information from this rostrum today. /(Applause)/.

A youth collective of Novosibirsk scientists under the leadership of the young doctor of sciences Comrade Kotov has distinguished itself in the same priority area. They are developing new-generation superminicomputers for the future and have already had good results. The Novosibirsk specialists were joined at an early development stage by a youth collective from the "Integral" Production Association in Minsk. This will make it possible to ensure the rapid implementation of the project and to make more savings. /(Applause)/.

These are achievements in just one avenue of restructuring the economy and pushing it into the front ranks. I am sure, dear Comrades, the Komsomol and the country's young people will make their weighty contribution to solving the tasks of scientific and technical progress and modernizing the country's economy. /(Applause)/.

The new technical modernization of production and the accelerated assimilation of the most advanced technologies have set unprecedented new tasks for the system for the general education and political training of all of our society's working people, and, of course, above all, young people. [paragraph continues]

Workers who know how to use computers, who are highly skilled, and who have been accustomed since childhood to well-organized labor and high discipline must use their skills for production.

Naturally, the new tasks require that we created a new system of labor education. We have thoroughly set about this job at the party Central Committee and in the government with the participation of both scientists and leaders of relevant sectors. Major decisions have been made: on reforming general education and vocational schools and on developing higher and secondary specialized education, taking into account the new demands posed by life. In this area, the main task is being solved and the prerequisites for our accelerated progress and the success of restructuring itself are being created. After all, the people and individuals are the main factor in restructuring. Restructuring needs intelligent people who are devoted to the cause of socialism, competent, and professionally trained.

Here we will have to pool and coordinate the efforts of many people. We take note of your self-criticism regarding the work of the Komsomol in schools, vocational and technical colleges, technical colleges, and VUZ's. This shows that the Komsomol understands its responsibility for solving this very important statewide task. Unfortunately, we hear little self-criticism from the leaders of the state departments responsible for solving this important task. /(Applause)/.

Let us not lull ourselves with talk of reforming general education and vocational schools. Let us say bluntly that the reform is still marking time. /(Applause)/. This means that the work of the USSR Ministry of Education and all its organs is marking time. /(Applause)/.

But what is the position of party and soviet organs? Where is their influence and prestige? This must also be discussed today. We believe that party organizations and collectives from the Ministry of Education, the vocational and technical education system, our higher schools, and sector ministries must resolutely restructure themselves. The way they restructure themselves will very greatly influence restructuring in the country. That is why we will not tolerate stagnation, empty philosophizing, or clumsiness in practice -- as happened in pedagogical science, where crystal-clear issues that had long been resolved in practice were sometimes explained for decades. /(Applause)/.

Enormous scientific potential and many competent people are concentrated in ministries responsible for training cadres in the country and for national education. We are counting on them to draw conclusions in their work from today's conversation.

The Komsomol, for its part, can and must lead the crusade for knowledge. I welcome this on behalf of the Central Committee and the government. In my view, this was stated in Viktor Mironenko's report. /(Applause)/.

You do not need to shoulder the commitments of ministries and departments. You just have to give nobody any peace. /(Prolonged applause)/. And that you can do. /(Applause)/. All the more so since new opportunities will open up for you in this respect, when the congress decisions on changes to the Komsomol Rules are adopted. There will be broad scope for showing and developing the autonomy [samostoyatelnost] and initiative of the Komsomol -- both in the schools and in VUZ's. /(Applause)/.

/Third./ The complex group of problems associated with young people's social development requires the closest attention. [paragraph continues]

We, comrades, have taken to heart the acute and alarming speeches on these problems at the congress, particularly those on providing working and living conditions for young participants in new construction projects and inhabitants of new towns, improving the state of affairs in hostels, and other questions. We have already taken practical steps on some of the questions discussed in the report; the debates and are resolving them. Other questions are new to us and will be considered.

We in the Central Committee and government leadership agreed that everything of all-union importance in what was said at the congress will be generalized by the Komsomol Central Committee and presented to the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers. We will try to attentively examine everything. /(Applause)/.

We realize that the way young people feel in society and their social vitality depend on the resolution of these questions. These are housing problems, the creation of the necessary conditions for young families, and the opporutnity to show their worth. In short, everything that young people link with the very concept of social justice.

Work with young people cannot be divorced from the whole gamut of cultural and educational tasks and the ideological and moral molding of the individual. We cannot permit any disparity between the growth in people's material position and their spiritual maturity. Today it is quite plain that many of the difficulties of restructuring and renewing society are produced by a lack of culture in the broadest sense of the word. High-technology production cannot exist and develop without a corresponding cultural infrastructure, nor without further growth in labor standards and people's entire way of life. Any divergence between these spheres threatens to bring about social spasms.

Socialism's historic calling is to elevate people and create the conditions for comprehensively revealing their capabilities. We advocate the consistent implementation via the party, state and economic organs, and social organizations of a system of measures which would result in all young people having a firm sense of involvement in all the country's work and concerns. /(Applause)/.

In this regard the idea expressed at the congress of drawing up and adopting a law on young people seems to us well-founded. /(Applause)/. Let us discuss this question. Obviously, a law on young people will have to strengthen still further the guarantees of the rights of young men and women in all areas of the country's social life. Even if the law collates everything currently in operation and young people's existing rights and duties, it would be of immense importance in itself. However, it would also undoubtedly be possible to include something new in the text of the law, taking account of what was said by congress delegates and the suggestions life presents.

I want to state before the Komsomol Congress that the CPSU Central Committee and the government will firmly pursue the line of the 27th party congress of strictly observing the principle of social justice. There can only be one hierarchy in the socialist way of life -- the hierarchy of personal worth based on ability, knowledge, experience, strength of character, and orientation toward high social ideals. Those should be the criteria. /(Prolonged applause)/.

The Komsomol's task is to stand guard over young people's social confidence. I think that your union will act correctly if it launches a most extensive and public competition among young people. [paragraph continues]

I want to urge you to ensure that the Komsomol is the soul of the competition in everything -- in studies, work, artistic, scientific, and technical creativity, and in the organization of leisure. But, Comrades, this must be a new-style competition that reveals young people's talents and creates the prerequisites for realizing peoples merits and abilities. Furthermore, this competition should include other contests for the right to promotion and leadership. /(Applause)/.

The CPSU Central Committee also sees it as the task of party organizations to resolutely oppose consumer attitudes to young people everywhere and to ensure a solicitous attitude to the work and lives of the country's young generation. It was correctly said yesterday that many leaders remember young people when the situation in certain jobs becomes complicated, but very often forget young people when social questions are being resolved. We condemn this approach. /(Applause)/. Within the framework of an active social policy we must resolutely change Soviet young people's way of life for the better and make it even richer and more interesting and meaningful.

III.

Comrades! Your congress is conducting a very important and committed discussion on the Leninist Komsomol's role and place at the present stage of society's development and in our system of democracy -- a discussion on the kind of Komsomol that we would like to see now and in the future. This is a question of tremendous and fundamental importance not only for young people but for our society, too. Life has made us aware, and very keenly, too, that many Komsomol committees are in thrall to bureaucratic working methods. Vital work has been replaced by an endless round of meetings and paperwork while open and broad contact with young people has given way to ostentatious events, fanciful reports, and far-fetched initiatives. Within the Komsomol a great many organizations have appeared which may be described as organizations which fail to complete their own initiatives. This is a dangerous and harmful malaise and must be halted. When we consider the work of the Komsomol aktiv it sometimes seems that young people are walking on one side of the street while the Komsomol aktiv walks on the other and, furthermore, in the opposite direction. /(Applause)/.

I believe this is very much connected with the general situation in the country and the atmosphere in society. We will not blame it all on young people alone. /(Applause)/.

But, you know, an "elite" has also appeared within the Komsomol and this is taken very hard by young people. Can it really be permissible that as soon as a VUZ student becomes a member of the Komsomol aktiv he needs the right of optional attendance at classes [svobodnoye poseshcheniye zanyatiy]? This causes amazement among all young students. Aktiv members should set an example in their work, and what is a student's work? The acquisition of knowledge. Test and examination time comes around and the dean's office, sometimes even the vice-chancellor's office, receives a list of these "optional" students with the comment -- bear in mind that these are aktiv members and give them a pass. This is a disgraceful phenomenon in the Komsomol. What kind of privileges are these? The Komsomol aktiv has just one privilege -- to demonstrate by its whole conduct that it has the moral right to lead young students. The same is true for the school Komsomol if we are talking about schools. Such phenomena, which poison the healthy atmosphere in the Komsomol, must be resolutely eradicated. /(Applause)/.

I should like to repeat at this point that the blame does not rest on the Komsomol alone. This is the price to pay for those phenomena which were characteristic of society in past decades, for omissions in young people's education, and for formalism in the party leadership of the all-union Komsomol. [paragraph continues]

But the Komsomol itself has no right to avoid responsibility for this state of affairs. This, in my view, is also a correct way of presenting the question. /(Applause)/

We are impressed that the Komsomol congress is discussing questions relating to its internal life from these standpoints. Restructuring has stirred our whole society now. It is good that young people refuse to tolerate what they seemed to have long become accustomed to. We Communists see such intolerance as the norm of the life and activity of the Komsomol. The Komsomol must be implacable toward everything contrary to socialism's values and ideals. We in the Central Committee appreciate those debates and searches which are being conducted within the Komsomol -- our closest assistant and reserve. That is precisely the kind of young generation that we want to see -- committed, critically minded, and exacting. /(Applause)/

How are we to achieve this? What tasks in your activity should be spotlighted? Here too we must consult Lenin. For Vladimir Ilich there was never the slightest doubt that the Komsomol is first and foremost a political organization. /(Applause)/

Participating in the resolution of the most varied questions of the country's life, the Komsomol must always remember in everything Lenin's instructions about the need to lead the young generation and head it both organizationally and ideologically. /(Applause)/

It was from this standpoint that Vladimir Ilich considered it obligatory for the youth movement to have broad organizational autonomy [samostoyatelnost] and to develop independent initiatives. Without this "young people /cannot/ produce good socialists or prepare for moving socialism /onward./" Those were Lenin's words. The Komsomol is a schooling in civic courage and political maturity, a schooling in training people in socialist principles aimed at fostering individuals devoted to our ideals. Today Komsomol members are called upon to be the young guards of restructuring. /(Prolonged applause)/

Restructuring needs people with firm civic precepts and socialist ideological convictions who are capable of being equal to their moral duty and firmly standing up for the truth without submitting to subservience or hypocrisy.

The social work of people who are courageous, bold, ready to fight for adopted decisions, and intelligent and honest proponents and supporters of socialism is higher than ever today.

Restructuring needs independent people who do not seek instructions for each trivial matter but shoulder responsibility and see everything through, big and small.

People often complain nowadays that the Komsomol lacks initiative and has little autonomy. But Komsomol members are essentially deprived of autonomy beginning from the school Komsomol right through VUZ's and enterprises, when they are already mature people. There are tutors everywhere -- a school Komsomol committee cannot take a single step without the teaching collective and the director, and Komsomol raykoms and gorkoms cannot take a single step without the party raykoms and gorkoms. Is this what party leadership of the Komsomol really means! /(Prolonged applause)/

Let us rectify this situation together. The CPSU Central Committee will draw conclusions from the current 20th Komsomol Congress. We will act with regard to the Komsomol -- the political vanguard of Soviet young people -- in a spirit of Leninist traditions. /(Applause)/ Let us agree above all that the Komsomol does have work to do in the country.

Some young people have retired to a narrow world and left or wanted to leave the rough and tumble of life. This is a mistake for young people. That is why it is more socially necessary today than ever before for the Komsomol to act as an active political youth organization. /(Applause)/.

The bold, concerned voice of the Komsomol calling for action, creativity, and innovation must be heard everywhere -- at plants, livestock units, schools, VUZ's, design burearus, and theaters. I am convinced that the Komsomol will find the strength and resolve to combat old ways and that young people's lives and the country's interests will become the content of its work everywhere. You can count on us Communists. /(Prolonged applause)/.

Comrades! We live in a complex and contradictory but interrelated world, as was stated at the 27th party congress. Our society is changing, our ideas about socialism are being enriched, and spiritual values and philosophical positions in the international arena are being contrasted. The Komsomol is called upon to help young people to develop clear-cut, definite views of the world and of life with the help of study and discussions.

Incidentally, for some reason there are few discussions within the Komsomol: It was only during the precongress period that its life was enriched with discussions. Yet discussions in the Komsomol are the main means of molding political positions and civic attitudes. /(Applause)/.

Our students are not even allowed to discuss matters at seminars in the social disciplines. /(Applause)/. We have tormented our young people with sermons. /(Laughter. Applause)/.

But surely it is only by participating in the political process and all matters pertaining to life and society that it is possible to be genuine fighters for the cause of Lenin and socialism and to educate people in a human and political way. I do not deny that lectures and education are a necessary stage in life, particularly the life of young people. But ultimately they are not what shapes personalities.

Linking study with practical deeds in a Leninist fashion, the Komsomol should provide young people with true social guidelines and the ability to approach critically the standards and morals of the bourgeois way of life and to perceive and assess social phenomena from scientific Marxist-Leninist positions.

The modern world is a very complex world, particularly if one takes into account the fact that certain forces in it strive to push false values, mislead young people (and not only in socialist countres but in the Western world too), lead them away from active political struggle and participation in social processes, and propel them into a world of everyday cares so as to ensure that they are politically emasculated. But we Communists and our socialist system are interested in vigorous young people who are politically mature and who paticipate in solving all the issues of the day.

To truly determine one's place in life, it is necessary to see this world clearly. All its relationships, complexities, contradictions, and the main thrust of its development must be understood. Young people's attraction to philosophical questions is unusually great. What young person has not pondered moral choices or the meaning of life or thought about happiness, justice, and the fate of mankind?

It is very important for our young people to turn to the life-giving source of Marxism-Leninism in their youth -- their years of greatest receptivity and interest in life. After all, this teaching came about as a response to the most burning problems of human existence, with all its concerns, worries, and hopes!

In general, we must combine the process of the revolutionary renewal of our society and the process of people's ideological and moral education. The sense of civic duty is keenly felt in our day and age, and our history must be the source of that sense of civic duty.

Remember, Comrades, the importance Lenin attached to the molding of an awareness of history. He considered the preparation of a national [otchestvennyy] history course that was scientific in its methods and content, popular in its exposition, and clear in its style to be a most important political task.

Well, do we not have the means today or the scientific and literary skills to write a history of the motherland and the party? It should be an honest, courageous, and attractive book revealing the heroic path of the country and party in all its greatness -- a path of trailblazers. /(Applause)/. It should be a book that does not sidestep the drama of events and human fates, a book with no blank pages, a book with no subjectivist preferences or antipathies, a book whose value would not depend on transient considerations. /(Applause)/.

Continuing these ideas about education, I would also like to say that people sometimes try to put failings in education down to purely objective circumstances. But are people really just the passive products of circumstances, are not the circumstances themselves created by people! I am convinced that people with firm political convictions and moral principles will remain true to themselves under the most unfavorable circumstances, will not go down the road of "worldly opportunism" or compromise their consciences, and will not seek ways of avoiding active lives.

We know that millions of Communists and nonparty people did not compromise their principles and convictions even during the most difficult times. That is precisely why the decisive fruitul changes now taking place in our country became possible. /(Applause)/. All this is a lofty manifestation of their devotion to their people and the cause of socialism -- a manifestation of their profound patriotism. After all, patriots are not people who say fine things about their love for their motherland -- they are people who do not whine, panic, or air their egoistic pretensions when they see difficulties and unresolved problems, but who roll up their sleeves and overcome the obstacles. That is what a patriot is. /(Applause)/. A real patriot, Comrades, is bound to be an internationalist. /(Prolonged applause)/.

The entire history of our socialist motherland confirms the very deep links between patriotism and internationalism. Literally through suffering we achieved this understanding of patriotism as the uncompromising denial of nationalism, chauvinism, and racism.

People are not born with internationalist or nationalist genes. The way they become in life depends on them themselves, their education, and society. Each new generation of Soviet people will have to reacquire the sense of internationalism in international relations, joint studies, and work. After all, dear friends, we all live in a multinational country. Friendship among the peoples is its great achievement. /(Applause)/.

In this regard I cannot speak without heartfelt emotion about the thousands of young Soviet boys having a baptism of fire in Afghanistan. They have shown themselves as genuine internationalists in helping a fraternal people to defend its revolutionary gains, and as genuine patriots in defending the security of our motherland's southern borders. /(Prolonged applause)/.

On behalf of the party Central Committee and, I think, on your behalf, I would like to say to everyone who has been through the schooling of Afghanistan: The country and the people are proud of your courage, valor, and bravery. /(Applause)/. These qualities, demonstrated in the most difficult conditions, are valuable in peaceful work. We have no doubt they will remain with you throughout your lives. Dear Soviet servicemen, I would like to take the opportunity from this rostrum to appeal to the army Komsomol and to those who have already completed their service in the Armed Forces and who fought for the just cause in Afghanistan: Go out to teenagers and tell them about yourselves, your comrades, commanders, and mentors, and about their valor, heroism, and combat brotherhood. /(applause)/.

Comrades! The party can clearly see both the difficulty of the tasks and the complexity of the problems facing the Komsomol. It understands the leadership of the Komsomol's prime duty to be to give it constant comradely assistance.

Dear friends! Young people always have the closest and most direct attitude to society's future. But this is doubly true of today's young people. The development of civilization today is eroding the dividing line between the possible and the impossible. You have at your disposal colossal scientific and technical might and intellectual potential which was never available to any previous generations. Today virtually everything conceivable -- both good and evil, that which saves and that which destroys -- is technically feasible. In wielding this power remember that you are creating the future. /(Prolonged applause)/.

Everyone dreams of happiness. But true happiness comes only to those who reject all that is petty and stride onward and only onward to lofty human goals. /(applause)/.

We Communists and all the older generation believe that young people will justify and not disappoint the expectations of the party and people. /(Prolonged applause)/.

On behalf of all Communists the CPSU Central Committee sends warm greetings to congress delegates and guests, to the millions-strong Lenin Komsomol, and to all young people in the Land of the Soviets.

I wish you great creative daring, a bright future, and good health! /(Warm and prolonged applause)/.

PRAVDA INTERVIEWS FINANCE MINISTER GOSTEV

PM010921 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Apr 87 Second Edition p 3

[Interview with USSR Minister of Finance B.I. Gostev by correspondent A. Chernyak: "Benefit to All; USSR Minister of Finances Answers Questions on the Practice of the Application of the Law on Individual Labor Activity" -- date and place not given]

[Text] As is well known, the USSR Law on Individual Labor Activity comes into force 1 May this year.

PRAVDA readers wonder how a particular provision of the law will be applied in practice. Letters contain complaints that in some places individual labor activity is being delayed. Others write that they are not averse to working for themselves and for society, but how to set it up? Others ask: "But where can we get the raw and semifinished materials we need?" In brief, there are many questions. A PRAVDA correspondent put them to USSR Minister of Finances B.I. Gostev.

[Chernyak] Boris Ivanovich, let's begin with a letter from Sverdlovsk inhabitant I. Losev: "I have the time," he writes. "I recently retired. I want to help my daughter get the money together for a cooperative apartment. But I do not know to whom I should offer my services."

[Gostev] It is a pity that the comrade did not indicate his profession, it would have been possible to give a more specific reply. But in any case citizens who have expressed the desire to engage in individual labor activity submit an application to the gorispolkom, rayispolkom, or rural soviet if they live in the countryside. Authorization is issued in each individual case at the discretion of the local government organs with a consideration for the public requirements for that type of individual labor activity in which a particular citizen intends to engage. The soviet ispolkom decision is sent to the relevant financial section to obtain certification of registration or a permit. If anyone has announced the desire to engage in the folk handicraft area he is given authorization by the relevant arts council operating under local soviet ispolkoms or ministries, departments, or enterprises.

[Chernyak] Readers' letters also ask the following question: Who can engage in individual labor activity?

[Gostev] This is defined by an article of the law. It states that individual labor activity is authorized in their time off from their main work for adult citizens taking part in social production and for housewives, invalids, pensioners, students and pupils.

In cases stipulated by USSR and union republic legislation other citizens not employed in social production may also engage in this activity. Taking into account the features of regions' socioeconomic development it would be deemed expedient for the union republic councils of ministers to resolve this question.

I should like to note particularly that individual labor activity is based exclusively on the personal labor of citizens and members of their families.

The local soviet ispolkoms, with a consideration for social requirements, can authorize citizens with a high degree of skill in making rare works of art to instruct other citizens.

[Chernyak] I. Izyumov from Kiev complains that he was not given authorization.

[Gostev] When he is refused authorization to engage in individual labor activity a person has the right to appeal against the officials' action in the ispolkom of a higher soviet of people's deputies.

[Chernyak] But if a permit or authorization has been obtained...

[Gostev] Then to work.

[Chernyak] Where are the raw or semifinished materials?

[Gostev] Buy them in the store or conclude a contract with an enterprise or organization. True, not all problems here have yet been resolved. But the USSR State Committee for Material and Technical Supply and its territorial organs and the local soviet ispolkoms are called on to give every assistance to this and, indeed, to promote the sale of output.

[Chernyak] Many letters mention taxes.

[Gostev] The Law on Individual Labor Activity gives people the opportunity to reveal their creative potential more fully and to ameliorate their material position. A person produces something and sells it and that means that this is to his advantage and increases his prosperity. This is also to the advantage of society because the comrade helps to fill the market with more goods or satisfy more fully the demand for services. And he does this legally, by purchasing a permit or paying tax.

Questions of tax relations between the state and citizens are very important. The task here is, on the one hand, to stimulate citizens' interest in using the time free from their main work to make a useful contribution to increasing goods and services for the population and, on the other hand, to ensure the observance of the principle of social justice in the field of shaping and distributing Soviet citizens' monetary incomes. In this connection the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has made changes and additions to several legislative acts on questions of citizens' taxation.

[Chernyak] And what are the main changes in tax legislation?

[Gostev] Above all for citizens engaged in individual labor activity a single minimum-tax-free allowance is being introduced. No tax will be levied if the income does not exceed an average of R70 a month over the course of a year.

If it is less than R3,000 a year (that is an average of R200 a month) the tax rates will be the same as those for taxes on the wages of workers and employees. With incomes of R3,001 to R6,000 the progressive rate of taxation becomes higher but is more even than now (from 20 to 50 percent). And only when the income exceeds R6,000 will a tax of 65 percent be levied from sums in excess of this figure.

This will mean that, for instance, with an income of R3,000 the tax will be R33 or 10.6 percent; with an income of R4,000 the tax at existing rates is R932 but will be R532 (12.3 percent of income); with an annual income of R6,000 the tax drops from R2,182 to R1,332 and will be 22.2 percent of income.

For members of cooperatives for the production of output and the rendering of services, income tax will be levied in the same way as the existing procedure for taxing the wages of workers and employees.

The new legislation has considerably expanded some of the tax benefits which existed previously. Thus, in rural areas men aged 60 and over and women aged 55 and over whose farms are exempt from the payment of income tax will now be exempt from tax on income from any types of individual labor activity. Citizens permanently residing in the regions of the far north and areas accorded equal status were previously exempt from paying tax on income from hunting and handicraft and this privilege is now extended to income from any kind of individual labor activity.

It is also planned to introduce a more advantageous procedure for taxing people who are not members of creative unions if these citizens sell original paintings, sculptures, drawings, or other works of art and items of decorative and applied art through exhibition-sales specially instituted by state or cooperative organizations.

[Chernyak] And how will the income of citizens engaged in individual labor activity subject to taxation by the financial organs be determined?

[Gostev] Changes have also been made here. It has been established that citizens embarking on individual labor activity are themselves obliged to indicate in the declarations submitted to the financial organs what income they plan to receive by the end of the year and at the end of the year to state the income they have actually received. In this connection, as envisaged by the law, they must keep account books of their income and expenditure connected with this activity. At the same time the financial organs continue to retain the duty to investigate and check up on citizens to ascertain the size of their incomes. Citizens' failure to submit income declarations and the deliberate understatement of their income in declarations entails the liability established by the law.

In addition, on instructions from the soviet ispolkoms, the relevant departments and administrations will check to ensure whether the proper quality of the goods produced and services rendered is being ensured. Are rules of sanitation and rules for the acquisition of raw and semifinished materials being observed?

[Chernyak] Alongside income tax, a system is being introduced for paying for permits to engage in individual labor activity. How does paying for a permit differ from taxation?

[Gostev] I have already said that the state retains the right to control citizens' incomes. At the same time there are several types of activity where control is difficult, for instance when this activity is connected with possible travel or in some other cases. In this connection the union republic councils of ministers have been instructed to define the types of activity for engaging in which permits must be acquired and to confirm the annual fee for permits.

This work has now been completed in the majority of union republics. In determining the size of the fee for permits they have proceeded from the average income which has taken shape for people now engaged in individual labor activity and have also considered the wages of workers and employees engaged in similar labor in state and cooperative enterprises and organizations. The size of the fee for permits has been determined on the basis of these figures and the use of the relevant tax rates.

The RSFSR Council of Ministers has thus set the fee for the permit for the construction, equipment repair, and provision of amenities for housing, garden sheds, garages, and other structures at R470. For those who are to engage in transporting passengers in private automobiles the fee has been set at R560 a year. The Kazakh SSR Council of Ministers has stipulated that to obtain a permit for engaging in photography and other photographic work to citizens, orders there will be a fee of R350 and a fee of R340 a year to obtain a permit for carrying out shoe repairs.

The fee is paid when acquiring the permit and in this connection the citizen is exempted from paying income tax. It is also important that if a citizen is authorized to engage in a particular type of activity for only part of a year, the fee for the permits is recalculated for the appropriate number of months during which the citizen will engage in this activity.

By analogy with income tax it is planned that war invalids and those of equal status and some other categories of citizens will be exempt from the permit fee; veterans of the war will be charged half the permit fee.

[Chernyak] It may thus be considered that the financial system is prepared for the provision of the Law on individual labor activity to be applied in the first days the Law comes into force?

[Gostev] Basically we can say yes. In the next few days detailed instructions on the application of the new tax legislation will be brought to the notice of all financial organs. It will be necessary to carry out tax reassessments with those who are already engaging in individual labor activity and to perform an enormous amount of explanatory work with those who will begin to engage in it.

NIKONOV ATTENDS MEETING ON FARMING TASKS

PM301805 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Apr 87 Second Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Headed for High Results"]

[Text] Zernograd (Rostov Oblast), 24 Apr -- Topical problems relating to the development of the agro-industrial complex were the focus of attention at a conference of the party-economic aktiv of Rostov Oblast and autonomous republics, krays, and oblasts of the North Caucasus held here today.

The participants devoted much attention to matters pertaining to stable grain production. It was noted, in particular, that on the farms of the North Caucasus a considerable area of winter grain needs replacing and resowing. This increases the amount of spring fieldwork. Moreover, it has to be done quickly. In the present situation it is necessary to preserve the entire grain area and carry out the entire range of intensive techniques on the land in question. To obtain the planned grain harvest it is necessary to make skillful use of the situation as it actually exists and establish crop rotations on a wider scale.

No other grain and grain-feed crop provides as large a harvest as corn. It was noted that farmers in the North Osetian ASSR and Krasnodar and Stavropol Krays are obtaining relatively large and stable corn harvests. But the situation regarding corn grain and the quality of silage remains acute. There have been large fluctuations in yields and gross harvests from year to year and from region to region. The proportion of corn cultivated on irrigated land is too small. Harvests there are lower than they might be. This situation can no longer be tolerated. It must be fundamentally rectified. This, the conference noted, must be given special attention by party, soviet, and agricultural organs.

A range of questions associated with the extensive introduction of progressive forms of labor organization and pay was considered. Agricultural leaders and specialists must master economic management methods quickly and fully and carry out specific organizational work in labor collectives on introducing economic accountability on a wide scale, using a system of bills to monitor expenditures, and on making pay in contract collectives dependent on gross income. On all farms things should be organized in such a way that leaders' and specialists' pay also depends on this most important indicator.

It was noted at the conference that dynamic and enterprising working people, who have a grasp of modern production management methods and advanced techniques and are able to place the planning, financing, and material and technical resourcing of agricultural production on a modern footing, have a great part to play. The conference cited examples and named those who are quickly restructuring their work in the spirit of the times.

Attention was drawn to the need for efficient coordination of all components of the agro-industrial complex geared to the attainment of themain goal -- the fulfillment and overfulfillment of plans for the sale of farming and livestock raising products to the state, the reduction of expenditure on their production, and the improvement of quality.

At the same time, the actual results of the labor of a number of organizations operating for the agro-industrial complex remain poor. The North Caucasus is one of the main oil-seed crop zones. But for a number of years farmers there have failed to fulfill plans for the sale of sunflowers to the state, which creates problems when it comes to supplying the population with vegetable oil and industry with valuable raw material. [paragraph continues]

This is due primarily to the poor part played by the relevant scientific research institutions in developing this important sector of agricultural production. Highly efficient, disease-resistant strains are not finding their way into the fields quickly enough. A scientifically devised system of plant protection is lacking.

Recently the CPSU Central Committee Politburo approved measures to increase the production of oil seeds by assimilating intensive techniques and strengthening the material and technical base of the oil and fat industry. Party, soviet, and agricultural organs, it was stressed at the conference, must ensure that the practical measures outlined by the Central Committee Politburo are implemented without fail.

Questions relating to improving livestock raising productivity were examined. It was noted that kolkhozes and sovkhozes in the North Caucasus are failing to make full use of available feed production reserves in the solution of this problem. Every spring public-sector livestock productivity declines on many farms. Irrigated land is not being used efficiently. The poor quality of procurements and manufacture of forage leads to overexpenditure of feed and a poor return. Agro-industrial committees everywhere must take radical steps to strengthen the feed base. The shortage of protein remains a serious problem. The area devoted to soybeans and pulses is not increasing quickly enough, although they could help to solve this pressing problem quickly. On many farms a considerable proportion of the feed-harvesting equipment is not ready for work. Construction of storage facilities for the different types of feed is extremely slow.

The conference paid much attention to the further improvement of scientific backup for the agro-industrial complex. Various forms of integration between agrarian science and agricultural production were examined. Science-and-production centers, systems, and associations have been set up in Rostov Oblast and Krasnodar and Stavropol Krays and are launching their work successfully. There was also a businesslike, practical discussion about improving links between enterprises and organizations in the agro-industrial complex at rayon level -- the basic component of the economy's agrarian sector -- and about the further democratization of its management.

CPSU Central Committee Secretary V.P. Nikonov participated in the conference's work.

MACHINE BUILDERS STILL FAILING TO MEET FARM NEEDS

PM291535 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 19 Apr 87 p 2

[Yu. Grachev report: "The Green Harvest Is Close at Hand; From an All-Union Operations Staff Session"]

[Text] The end of the first quarter has proved to be particularly intensive for workers of the USSR State Agro-Industrial Committee's Main Administration for Material and Technical Supply. A lot of official letters have had to be sent to ministries and departments whose enterprises are in arrears to agriculture in terms of considerable amount of machinery, spare parts, and various equipment.

Here is one such letter, for example. It is addressed to L.I. Khitrun, USSR minister of machine building for animal husbandry and feed production. [pagraph continues]

"A majority of enterprises of the USSR Ministry of Machine Building for Animal Husbandry and Feed Production have failed to meet the plans for the dispatch of their products to kolkhozes and sovkhozes during January-March 1987, thereby placing kolkhozes and sovkhozes in a very difficult position as regards completion of livestock wintering and preparation for haymaking. The following collectives are especially lagging in the fulfillment of orders for the countryside -- the "Zavod imeni Ukhtomskogo" Production Association (Moscow Oblast), the "Gomselmash" Production Association (Belorussia), the Frunze Plant (Kirghizia), the Sosnovyy Bor Machine Plant (Leningrad Oblast), the "Kurganselmash" Plant, the "Chelyabinskfermmash" Plant, the "Kovelselmash" Plant, and the "Syzranselmash" Plant. We beg you to take effective measures to eliminate the lags as speedily as possible."

At the latest session of the All-Union Operations Staff for Material and Technical Supply to Agriculture, which was held at the USSR State Agro-Industrial Committee, rural workers appeared for the umpteenth time in the role of supplicants before those who should be executing their duties conscientiously and delivering the products whose output is laid down by state plans within the set deadlines and in full. But the same picture is repeated from session to session: The representatives of agriculture anxiously lodge their complaints, while the suppliers calmly listen to them and promise to reform. Then they all disperse until the next meeting and virtually nothing changes.

Among those noted for particularly persistent complacency are workers of the Ministry of Machine Building for Animal Husbandry and Feed Production. There has not been a single staff session (and it has been meeting for many years now) which has not criticized them. And moreover for failing to supply virtually the same items: milking machines, transporters, straw-chopping lines, mowers, pickup balers, feed-harvesting combines, and equipment for feed preparation shops. During the first quarter of this year they have permitted such a lag in these areas that the completion of livestock wintering and the preparation for the forthcoming haymaking have been threatened with disruption on kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

For example, the collective of the "Gomselmash" Production Association (general director N.I. Afanasyev) fulfilled the first quarter's delivery plan by a bare 28 percent for important parts for KSK-100 feed-harvesting combines such as couplings and cylinders. Only just over 12 percent of pins (parts for haymaking machines) were dispatched to farms in the first quarter by the collective of the "Zavod imeni Ukhtomskogo" Production Association (general director V.A. Polshin). The plan for the delivery of sections was fulfilled only 18.3 percent. And the Frunze Plant led by A.A. Yelebesov dispatched to the countryside a little over half the planned, 2,410 PRP-1.6 roll pickup balers.

In all fairness it must be said that, in all these shortfalls, the fault lies not only with the machine builders. Frequently they are let down by the collectives of related enterprises which supply subassemblies. Certain metallurgical plants provide them with low-quality metal, and this is directly reflected in the technical standard of the machinery produced. A shortage of parts manufactured by industrial rubber goods plants is also being felt. There is a shortage of bearings produced by automotive industry enterprises. [paragraph continues]

Railroad collectives also do their bit for mutual relations between partners in the national economy. Because of them, for example, the "Orselmash" plant could not dispatch 600 feed distributors to the countryside in the first quarter, the "Neris" Production Association could not dispatch 140 units for the preparation of grass meal, and the "Gomselmash" collective could not dispatch 1,150 trailers and 400 combines. And the reason is the same -- the untimely and incomplete supply of cars.

Weather conditions in the countryside this year are proving to be such that feed procurement may be highly complex. The feed procurement workers can only be helped by detachments and links having all the necessary technical equipment and by machinery working reliably and without interruption. But, as is known, the foundations of machinery reliability are being laid now -- in rural workshops, machine yards, and repair enterprises. But the pace of repairs, as Central Statistical Administration data attest, is quite low. One of the causes is the disruption in the supply of spares for feed-harvesting machinery.

Let us be specific: What particularly is currently in short supply for repair workers and is holding up the preparation of combines, mowers, and other machinery for the green harvest? Couplings, cylinders, oscillators, gearboxes, blades, and mountings for KSK-100 feed-harvesting combines; pins, sections, guides, and clips for haymaking machines; and driveshafts, wheels, and blades for grass meal units. Many parts are also in short supply for other stockraising machines and devices.

As usual, at the end of the session staff members heard assurances from the debtors that they will rapidly rectify the situation and make good the lag. I would like to believe in the sincerity of these promises. Because time does not stand still -- the green harvest is close at hand!